

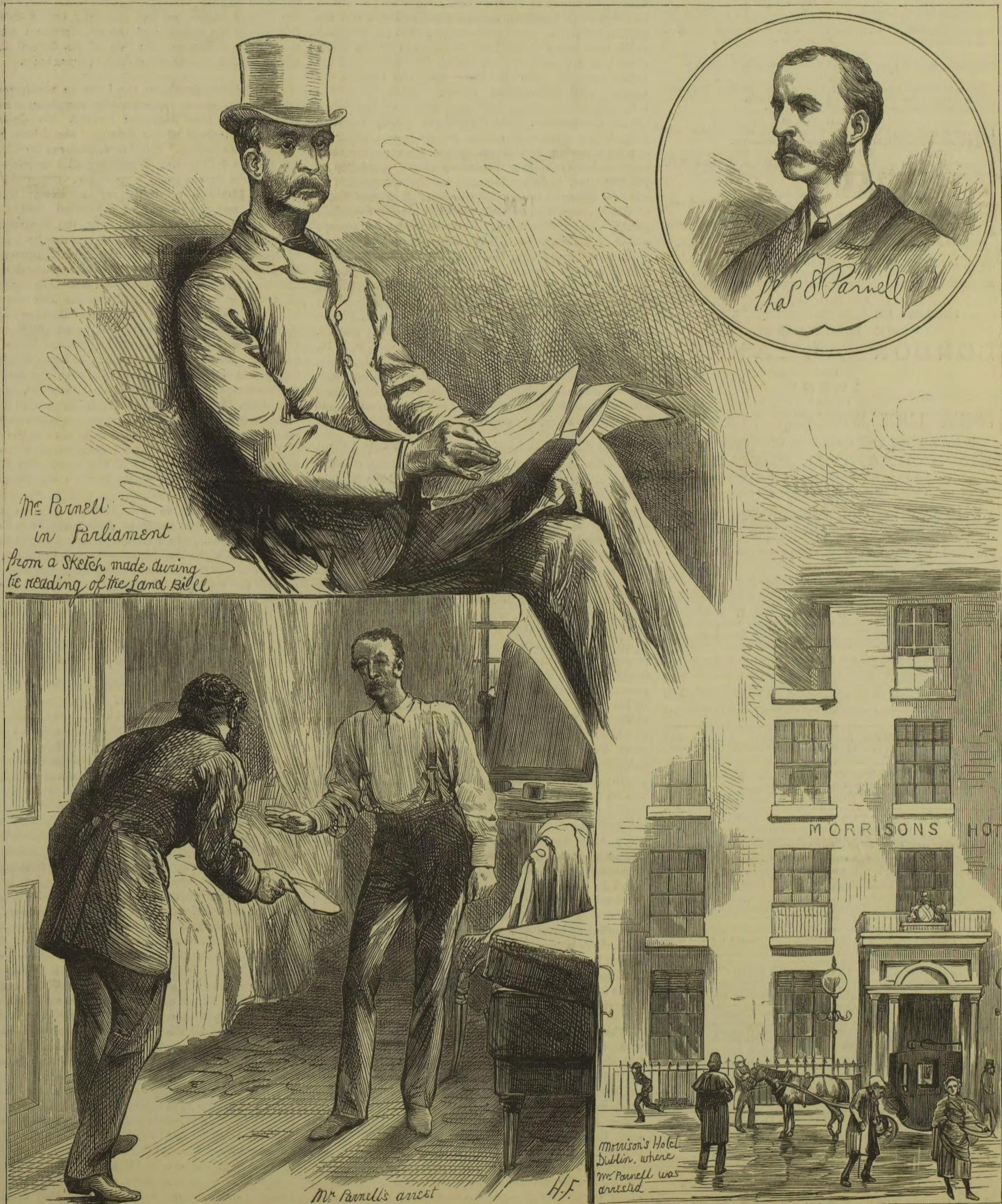
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2214.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } BY POST, 6½D.



BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at Blankney Hall, near Sleaford, Lady Florence Chaplin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at Trinity Church, San Francisco, by the Bishop of California, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Beers, William Lane Booker, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, to Elizabeth F., widow of Joseph B. Bishop, Esq., of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Gilbert Page, Esq., of Moorestown, New Jersey, U.S.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's the Divine, Brixton, Robert Seaborne, only son of Robert White, Esq., of Honiton, Devon, to Hannah Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Mutlow Williams, Esq., and granddaughter of Captain Williams, 17th Lancers.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Barrowville, Carlow, Ireland, Thomas James Rawson, Esq., M.D., in his 73rd year.

On the 10th inst., at Blankney Hall, near Sleaford, Florence, wife of Henry Chaplin, Esq., M.P., eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, aged 26 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. N. T. Garry; 3, Rev. Canon Barry. Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv., St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. II. Thess. iii. Evening Lessons: Ezek xviii. or xxiv. 15. Luke xvii. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. 1-20. St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Francis Paget. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Alexander Witton; 3.15 p.m., Thornton, Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill; 7 p.m., Rev. E. C. J. R. Illingworth.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. | Races: Newcastle, Newmarket. TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. | Photographic Society (Technical Abdy on Law) (four days). Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Discovery of the North-West Passage | William Hogarth, painter and by Sir Robert McClure, 1850. moralist, died, 1764.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Toxophilite Society. | Society, 3.30 p.m. (Professor H. G. Extension of University Teaching | Seeley on Physical Geography).

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and | Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Martyrs. Browning Society, University College, | Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8 p.m. Manchester, 3 p.m. Architectural Association, conversazione, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, | Hare-hunting begins. 1873. Schoolmasters' Society, 2 p.m.

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THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1882

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MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grane.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Last week but one of the present programme, CHERRY-TREE FARM, YE FANCIE FAIRE, 1881; and ALL AT SEA. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls 3s. and 5s.

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introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL Monday, Sept. 19, will be repeated

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MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.

See the "Times," "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Daily Chronicle," "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser," of Tuesday, Sept. 20, on the Moore and Burgess Entertainment.

Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

RICHTER CONCERTS.—Autumn Season, St. James's Hall—MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 24, at 8 p.m.; SATURDAY, OCT. 29, at 3 p.m. These will be the only two Richter Concerts this Autumn.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

The emphatic and ominous words of the Prime Minister at Leeds which we quoted last week were speedily interpreted by vigorous acts. While the Prime Minister was on his way to the Guildhall on Thursday week to receive a complimentary address from the City Corporation, Mr. Parnell was arrested in Dublin as he was about leaving to attend the Kildare Convention, one of the many county meetings summoned by the Land League with a view to arouse popular prejudice against the Land Act and the payment of rents. The announcement of the blow struck at the arch-leader of the League was made by Mr. Gladstone with dramatic effect during his City speech, and the entire assembly rose to their feet, and testified by hearty and enthusiastic cheers, which were the echo of national feeling, their approval of the step taken by the Government. Mr. Parnell was quietly taken to Kilmainham Prison; the order for his arrest charging him with having intimidated people from paying their rents, and from availing themselves of the provisions of the Land Act, while a subsequent warrant alleges that he has been guilty of treasonable practices. The great storm of Friday, which prevented the serious news spreading quickly over Ireland, did not impede the further and prompt action of the Executive. The proposed meeting at Naas was at once suppressed, the ground being occupied by a strong military force. Next, some other conspicuous leaders of the League were arrested in Dublin—including Mr. Sexton, M.P., its organising head; Mr. O'Kelly, M.P.; Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*; Mr. Dillon, M.P., who was recently released, owing to his delicate health; and Mr. Quinn, the secretary of the League. Mr. A. O'Conor, M.P., evaded capture by flight to England; Mr. Healy, M.P., who was on his way to Dublin, received a warning which prevented him crossing from Holyhead; and Mr. Egan, who holds fast to the money-bags of the League, early made his escape to Paris, in company with Father Sheehy.

These decisive measures were not taken without due preparation and precautions on the part of the Government. All the Irish counties that had not been brought under the operation of the Peace Preservation Act were at once included in it, and the large military force in Ireland as well as the constabulary were carefully distributed in localities where popular effervescence was expected, or organised into flying columns ready for instant service. Not the least important step taken by the Dublin Executive was the issue of a proclamation, signed by Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, declaring the organised system of intimidation practised by the League, in the several modes described in the official document, to be "unlawful and criminal," and warning persons who have recourse to them that they are "liable to be arrested and imprisoned." "Boycotting," the favourite and most cruel pastime of fanatical Leaguers, is now formally proscribed by law. The League itself is not an illegal combination, and is not likely to be dissolved unless a great emergency should arise. But it has been decapitated. The Government have endeavoured to paralyse its influence by putting under lock and key those who have been the soul of the movement. The first effect of this energetic action was to create general dismay amongst the leaders and members of the organisation. Demonstrations and indignation meetings have naturally followed, and many have been suppressed. Only in Dublin and Limerick have there been serious riots. In the former city, where bodies of roughs—such as are to be found in every large city—had been organised (as Mr. Forster bears witness) to promote disturbances, the rioters were during the mêlée severely handled by the police; in the turbulent town on the banks of the Shannon, the outbreaks have been more serious, but the police and military having been strongly reinforced, something like order has been restored. The dispatch of several additional regiments to Ireland, where an army of some 24,000 is already in service, testifies to the gravity of the crisis.

The difficulties of her Majesty's Ministers in dealing with the Land League movement are not the less formidable because they are intangible. But time is on their side, and they are sustained by the unanimous and emphatic support of the British people. Even Mr. Goldwin Smith, whose democratic sympathies are never concealed, is constrained to admit that "to cast Ireland loose now would be to consign her to anarchy, to civil war, to an ultimate collision with the more powerful island, which could only end in one way, adding another revolution, perhaps, to the hideous cycle of her woes." The League, he is obliged to allow, must be handled "with vigour;" but the correctness of the

prophecy of this accomplished historian that the slightest exertion of national power would dissolve it, "put an end to the coercion which it exercises, and leave the people of Ireland free to accept the boon offered them by Parliament," will ere long be tested. The new leaders of that powerful organisation, Messrs. Healy and A. O'Connor, boast that they can direct the movement from England, and that the Irish people will everywhere obey their instructions to refuse to enter the Land Courts, and to pay no rent, rates, or taxes while Parnell is in prison. Defeated agitation must, of course, assume a bold front; but the expectation that, when the reign of terror ceases in Ireland—as soon it will cease—the population will enter upon a contest with the Executive for visionary objects in which they must know they will be beaten, is, we venture to hope and believe, doomed to disappointment. The Government cannot now flinch in their struggle to crush an organisation which has openly adopted the non-payment of rents as the foremost article of its creed. In a very short time the Ulster tenant farmers will press forward to take advantage of the Land Act, and their example, we think, will, as soon as the present excitement has gradually cooled down, be followed by the occupiers of the soil elsewhere, whatever may be the wishes and the fate of Mr. Parnell and the other fanatical champions of Irish independence.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the letter to which we have referred, somewhat unreasonably complains that the Royal family have neglected Ireland. No doubt the occasional presence of our Princes "would have greatly softened Irish feeling." But if there has been the will, there has been no feasible way of realising this desirable policy since Prince Arthur made a prolonged visit to the sister island. There is no other reason, except incessant agitation, and the pursuit of chimerical objects, which gratuitously excite animosity, why the Heir-Apparent should not as freely encourage by his presence the enterprise of Irishmen as of Englishmen. His Royal Highness during the past ten days has given éclat to the completion of the new sea embankment at Hythe, and assisted at the opening of the new docks which will increase the commercial importance of Swansea. The East Dock, which was opened on Tuesday, will add some twenty-three acres to the harbour accommodation of the port, and afford secure anchorage and quayage to steamers of large dimensions, engaged in a foreign trade which, notwithstanding the pessimist views of our "fair trade" prophets, is yearly extending. With its neighbour, Cardiff, the port of Swansea shares an increasing home and foreign sea-borne traffic, and the enterprise shown by a second-class town in the expenditure of £400,000 on this great undertaking was worthy of special recognition. It is not often that Royalty smiles upon this portion of the Queen's dominions, and the presence of the Princess, as well as the Prince of Wales, on Tuesday in the southern portion of the Principality was an event of such rarity as to ensure a cordial welcome. The warmth of their reception during the progress of the Royal guests through the town, at the performance of the ceremony of opening the new docks, and at the subsequent banquet, could hardly have been surpassed, and must have abundantly satisfied the Prince and Princess of the genuine loyalty of the population of South Wales. The honour of a Royal visit from a Prince who draws his title from the Principality was a graceful recognition of their manly virtues and industrial enterprise.

The Princess of Wales has also come before the public during the week in a new light. The movement originated by the Countess of Bective and many other ladies of rank for encouraging the British woollen industries has for some time been a matter of public interest. It seems that, since 1874, owing to the changes of fashion decreed by Parisian society—or the junta that dominates society—the "lustre" and other wools which formed the staple manufacture of the Bradford trade, have gone out of fashion, and have been supplanted by the dull wools of French manufacture. An association, including about two hundred British ladies of high life, was formed, with the object of rectifying the caprices of fashion, and restoring the staple manufactures of Bradford and other English towns to their former pre-eminence. To this proposal the Duchess of Edinburgh and other ladies of the Royal family gave their adhesion, and the Princess of Wales was also requested to extend her patronage to the scheme. To this invitation, the secretary of her Royal Highness was instructed to reply that, inasmuch as the objects sought by the Association could only be secured by benefiting growers and manufacturers of long-haired wools, to the detriment of producers of other kinds of wool, it did not seem expedient for the Princess of Wales "to take such a prominent part in a contest between different classes of the population." Happily this scrupulous and honourable objection of the Princess formally to patronise a movement, which might appear to have a quasi-political character, does not, as matters stand, materially affect its object, nor has it restrained her Royal Highness from expressions of personal sympathy. The tide of fashion, owing partly, no doubt, to Lady Bective's movement, has lately been on the turn, and Bradford "lustres" and other woollen home manufactures are once more in active demand, and have revived the trade of that town and of other centres of manufacturing industry.

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

GENOA, Oct. 16.

"*Arresto del Parnell!*" Reading that portentous announcement in the "*dispacei particolari*" of a lively little paper published here, called *L'Epoca*, I almost felt inclined to ask myself whether the readers of the *Illustrated London News*, under such exciting circumstances as those which must be at present convulsing the United Kingdom, would care to peruse such trivialities as the "*Echoes from a Distance.*" "*Arresto del Parnell!*" The tidings seem to be almost too—well, too startling to be true.

I am emboldened, however, to intrust this communication to the tender mercies of the International Postage Service by the remembrance that for three whole weeks my readers have had no "*Echoes*" from me at all. The omission requires some explanation on my part; and I hasten to make it for the reason that when a journalist is accustomed to write regularly and copiously his readers are apt to regard a sudden surcease in his labours as a species of Crime. You may remember the letter of the Irish lady of rank to a friend, in which she mentioned that the tutor of her son, Lord Castlecomer, had broken his leg and had been laid up for a whole month: "*which was so very inconvenient to my Lord Castlecomer.*" You must not break your leg, either literally or figuratively speaking, if your profession be journalism. To be laid up with a fractured limb "would be so very inconvenient" to your editor and your patrons the public. You must be always clear and sprightly. You must be always ready with your tale of bricks, well moulded and well burned. Whether your supply of straw may have fallen short it is not the business of your patrons to inquire.

I have not, I am grateful to say, broken any one of my limbs; but I have been on three occasions compelled to forego sending these "*Echoes*," for the simple but disagreeable reason that I have been extremely ill. After three weeks spent in sheer (and most delightful) idleness, I went to Paris, just in time to see the grand Republican Press Fête in the gardens of the Tuilleries, and to take five francs worth of tickets in the grand Republican Press Lottery, the chief prize in which was, if I remember aright, a diamond *parure*, worth twenty thousand francs. It would be a very nice little present, I thought, for Mrs. Triplet in the garret in Grub-street, at home. Owing to an irritating combination of adverse circumstances, I did not win the diamond *parure*.

I left Paris on the twentieth of September, taking with me something else besides my luggage, a goodly assortment of Murray's handbooks, and some circular notes. I was bent on a six weeks' work of wandering hither and thither Down South: not for pleasure, but strictly on business, in the interests of a journal for which, these many years past, I have been a commercial traveller in most parts of the world. I was in particular anxious to visit the island of Corsica, where I had never been, and to see at Ajaccio the house wherein was born, more than a hundred years ago, a certain Emperor and King.

The something else that I took away with me from Paris I had brought from Belgium. It was a slight cold. I may mention that it had rained during eighteen out of the twenty-one days that I abode in the handsome and cheerful capital for which King Leopold II., seconded by the late Burgomaster Anspach, has done structural wonders. I went down from Paris to Marseilles, a long and uncomfortable journey of some six hundred miles. There was no accident, and I was not smashed *en route*, as some pessimist friends in Paris suggested that I should surely be; but the windows of the compartment in which I sate would not close properly—the rolling-stock of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway is in a positively disgraceful state of disrepair—and by the time we reached Marseilles my cold had developed into catarrh.

During two days it was tropically hot in the City of the Cannefière; but on the third day the *mistral* blew great guns. That abominable *mistral*. It is the *foe* of the Adriatic and the *norte* of the Gulf of Mexico. The only thing that can be said in favour of this throat-cutting blast is that it departs as suddenly as it comes. On the fourth day it was tropically hot at Marseilles again, and, like the mariners "from Bristol City," in Mr. Thackeray's ballad, "I took a vessel and I went to sea." That is to say, I took passage for Bastia, in Corsica, touching at Nice by the way.

The trip was a beautifully fine one; but a few hours after I had landed it began to rain. You remember Southey's lines describing how "the waters come down at Lodore." I never learned those lines by heart, and am far from any accessible edition of the late Laureate's poems; but I think that he said something about the cascade at Lodore descending in a dashing, splashing, crashing, smashing, roaring, pouring, rushing, gushing, teeming, screaming, streaming, gleaming, tumbling, rumbling, jumbling manner. At all events, that is how the rain came down at Bastia. And it rained three whole days and nights, to the great joy of the inhabitants. No rain had fallen for three months. The beds of the mountain torrents were dry, and the cisterns of Bastia were nearly empty. Cataclysm! how it rained!

Bronchitis and spasmodic asthma came down upon me like two armed men in the night at Bastia, and gripped me by the throat. So soon as it was morning, and the shops were open, I sent to an apothecary to have a prescription, without which I never travel, made up. It was given to me nearly twenty years ago by a celebrated English surgeon, and has done me good, I may say scores of times. In the course of an hour the *pharmacien*—he was a Frenchman, mind, not a Corsican, and described himself on his *enseigne* as a *lauréat*, and *médaillé*, and all the rest of it—sent word to say that he could make nothing of the prescription. It was Chinese to him. Those were his literal words.

In despair, I made inquiries for a doctor. They brought me one—Corsican. This *medico* could make nothing of the prescription. Of course he understood the Latin (in which it was framed), but the handwriting was, according to his contention, illegible. I may remark that I have had it made up with scrupulous exactitude of formula in Paris, in Frankfort, in Berlin, in Venice, in Rome, in Geneva, in Richmond, in Baltimore, in New Orleans, and in St. Petersburg. The Corsican *medico* gave me a "potion" composed of thirty "grammes" of syrup of belladonna and some vile stuff which he called "sirop pectoral," and which made me a great deal worse than I had been before. Then I tried some rough-and-ready palliatives of the "old woman" order: mustard plasters, linseed tea, the inhalation of the fumes of lighted brown paper saturated with saltpetre (by means of which I contrived to half suffocate the inmates of the Hôtel de France, but failed to experience any personal relief from the experiment), and so forth. An Italian barber, to whom I confided my woes, obligingly offered to bleed me; but I have a horror of phlebotomy, and declined his friendly proposal.

At length, the dreadful feeling of congestion increasing every half-hour—if you wish to know what that feeling is, try to realise the idea that you are Mark Twain's Celebrated Jumping Frog, and that somebody has "prized" your mouth open, and forced you to swallow a soup-ladleful of number seven shot—I arrived at the conclusion that the sooner I got out of Bastia the Barbarous the better it would be. It was five in the evening, and the diligence was just starting for Ajaccio. Fortunately, there was a place vacant in the coupé; and, as fortunately, I discovered in the remotest recesses of my travelling bag a tin box of Keating's Cough Lozenges. I had laid in a stock of half a dozen boxes at Roberts's, the English chemist, in the Rue de la Paix, before leaving Paris; but I had overlooked this particular box, and thought that my supply of Keatings was exhausted. That beneficent box! Mithridates, they say, fed on poisons until they became antidotes. I fed on Keatings nearly throughout a nineteen hours' miserable bumping and jolting along the mountain roads from one end of the island of Corsica to the other. I will not say how many lozenges I swallowed, lest you should think that I was taking advantage of the travelling adage, "*A beau mentir qui vient de loin.*"

It was in a most pitiable condition that I arrived at Ajaccio, and in a condition as pitiable did I remain for eight or nine days longer. That is the reason, dear readers, that you have had no "*Echoes*" these three weeks past. When I found myself approaching convalescence, I was for taking the first steamer to Marseilles, and returning home at once; but the skilful and humane physician into whose hands I had been so fortunate as to fall, said "No." He told me that I had still enough bronchitis and asthma about me to last me three weeks longer; that a sudden change of climate would probably bring about a relapse, and that if I had a relapse I should possibly die. "Go to Italy," he concluded, "as quickly as you can, and get well. You will get well." He tended me all these days as tenderly as though I had been a child, and so stoutly refused to accept any kind of fee or honorarium, that I was compelled, with the friendly connivance of the landlord of the hotel, to resort to a (I hope not unworthy) subterfuge, in order to let the learned Professor H—, of Zurich, know that I was not ungrateful for the kindness which he had shown to an entire stranger.

You are not, if you please, to consider these paragraphs as the mere gossiping experiences of an egotistical valetudinarian. Invalids, I grant, are always to a certain extent selfish. "The sick man's horizon," wrote Honoré de Balzac, "is at the foot of his bed." But, quite apart from the object of explaining why I have been temporarily absent from these columns, what I have said concerning my troubles in Corsica has been penned with a deliberate and practical purpose, not devoid, I hope, of utility.

In the first place, I would call the attention of the medical profession both at home and abroad to the vital necessity of framing some universally accepted mode of expression in writing prescriptions. I bought at Euston Station, some months ago, for the sum of one shilling, a paper-knife, on the obverse and reverse blades of which were neatly printed the English and the decimal system of weights, measures, and distances; an exhaustive table of foreign moneys and their respective value in English money; a comprehensive international Postal Guide, and a variety of other highly useful information. Are we never to have an International Pharmacopoeia? Just before I left home there was held in London a Pharmaceutical Congress, and I remember writing a leading article strongly advocating the adoption of some generally recognised medical formula. A first step in the direction would be the abolition of our own absurd system of hieroglyphics to denote the weights and measures of drugs. I copy one of the prescriptions of my skilful professor at Ajaccio.

Sulph: Aurat	...	...	...	0,05 grammes
Pulv: Opii	...	...	...	0,05 "
Syrup 15. Aq	...	...	...	1,50 "

quatre fois par jour une cuill:

Would this prescription, I wonder, be "Chinese" to the English chemist and druggist to whom it was sent to be compounded?

Whether Latin should be the language universally employed is, of course, a moot point; still, I venture to think it highly expedient that if Latin is to continue to be the general form of pharmaceutical expression all abbreviations should be avoided. You are ready to pay the physician for the time which he bestows on you; why should he truncate the healing words which he writes on paper for you? Again, in all cases I think that Arabic numerals should be substituted for the mysterious hieroglyphics, and the weight or measure of the drug plainly stated in words.

Finally, should not the physician be bound to write the directions for use in the vernacular tongue of the person for whom the prescription is intended? The chronic invalid pores over his prescriptions as Mr. Soapy Spunge used to pore over Mogg's Ten Thousand Cab Fares, until he knows them—the prescriptions, not the fares—by heart. I may be told that the chemist will take care to translate the doctor's directions into a language "understood of the vulgar;" that is, by yourself. Well; I remember once sending an English doctor's prescription to be made up by an apothecary at Constantinople. The sage of the Grande Rue de Pera was good enough to translate into choice Italian the Latin behests of my English M.R.C.S., and on the label of the bottle of physic which he sent me I was bidden to take the medicine twice every hour. Fortunately, I remembered that the directions were to take the stuff, which was very powerful, twice every day. But suppose I had lent the prescription to a suffering friend, and he had implicitly followed the directions given by the sage of the Grande Rue de Pera? A nice time I should have had with my suffering friend's widow.

Then there comes the scarcely less important matter of writing prescriptions legibly. The one which I sent to the *pharmacien* at Bastia was really—although the Corsican *medico* declared it to be "illisible"—indited in a very neat and flowing hand. But the prescriptions of some doctors are the very vilest of scrawls. An illegible "fist," abbreviations, and hieroglyphics more mysterious than the Rosetta inscription all belong to the mummy and stuffed lizard period of medicine, to the days when "Miriam cured wounds and Pharaoh was sold for balsam"—I know not whether I am quoting Sir Thomas Browne correctly—when the healing art was looked upon as a kind of thaumaturgic one, full of weird "hocus-pocus," and the leech occupied an ambiguous middle station between an alchemist and a wizard. In any case, as things go at present, it would be a blessed thing if every medical man "composed" his prescriptions through the intermediary of a Remington Type Writer.

Although it is always grievous to a writer habitually laborious and, he hopes, conscientious in his vocation to break down for a time, and disappoint the friends who from all parts of the world are constantly writing him words of kindness and encouragement, I do not, for two reasons, regret my journey to Corsica. In the first place, I have seen the house, the room, the bed in which Napoleon the Great was born. I saw him buried in the Invalides, in 1840; and could I only hope to see the house at Longwood, I should be satisfied. I should have learned, to the end, the Legend—to me a marvellously fascinating one—which I have been studying my whole thinking life long.

In the next place, I am positively delighted at having been privileged to make the acquaintance of, perhaps, the most enchanting "winter city" that I have ever visited. I know the majority of the "winter cities"—the Cities of Refuge for the unfortunate who suffer from pulmonary or from bronchitic affections pretty well. But do not talk to me, if you please, about Nice, Cannes, or Montpellier; about Antibes, or Frejus, or Golfe Juan; about Mentone, San Remo, or Bordighera; about Madeira, or about St. Augustin in Florida, U.S.A. Cease to laud the balmy climate of Seville and Malaga; withhold your praises from the oranges and bananas of Havana; moderate your transports touching Algiers, and be even reticent as to the curative virtues of Ventnor and St. Leonards. From my fidelity to Brighton I will never swerve. It is to me the place *par excellence* to get well and to keep well in; but, after Brighton, give me Ajaccio. I look upon that charming little town of fifteen thousand inhabitants as the Queen of the Mediterranean.

It was as warm there last week as it should be warm in Devonshire in July. The sun shone continuously during my stay, and even when I was at my worst the doctor insisted that the window should be partially opened. The air is the most fragrant that I have ever breathed. After sunset comes a deliciously soft and cool breeze—like the "frio" of the Valley of Mexico. The Bay of Ajaccio is as beautiful as the Bay of Naples. The drives and promenades are numerous and picturesque. The markets teem with fruit and vegetables of every conceivable kind. You may have—read this, ye Americans!—your corn cobs, your "succotash," and your "egg plant" for breakfast. You revel in tomatoes. It is a land of figs and grapes, and luscious pears, and sweet lemons. There is a delightfully clean, airy, and comfortable hotel called "La Germania," conducted on the well-known "Pension Service" principle; and which, when the season commences—it lasts from the middle of October till the end of March—will be full of foreign guests. For the benefit of the steadily increasing English colony, an exemplary English lady has built a church at Ajaccio.

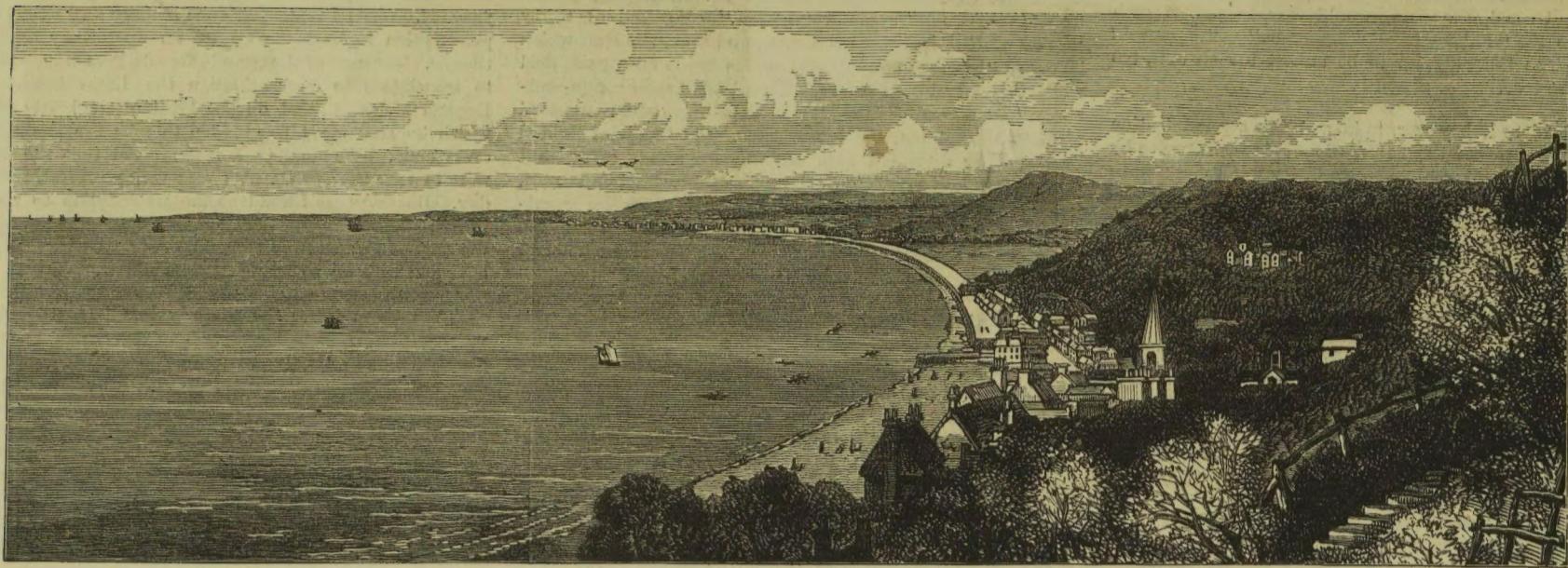
I dare say that what I have said about this delightful little watering-place will not be by any means a new thing to some of the readers of this journal. There may be those who found out Ajaccio long ago, and I can only hope that such persons will concur in my favourable estimate of the place. But it is on behalf of those who have not visited Ajaccio that I write. In scenery and climate it is just such another Earthly Paradise as Monte Carlo, only, unlike the lovely plateau on which the "Principino" of Monaco has suffered the proprietor of a common gaming-house to spread a detestable *tapis vert*, the Paradise has not an Inferno for a next door neighbour.

G. A. S.

A meeting of the Lands Committee of the Council of Great Yarmouth was held on Tuesday, when it was resolved to subscribe £30,000 towards the proposed docks near the entrance of the harbour. The area will be about ten acres and a half. The dock will be 1100 ft. long and 400 ft. wide, with a depth at high water of 24 ft. and 18 ft. at low water. The length of quayage will be about 4000 ft.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE KENTISH COAST.

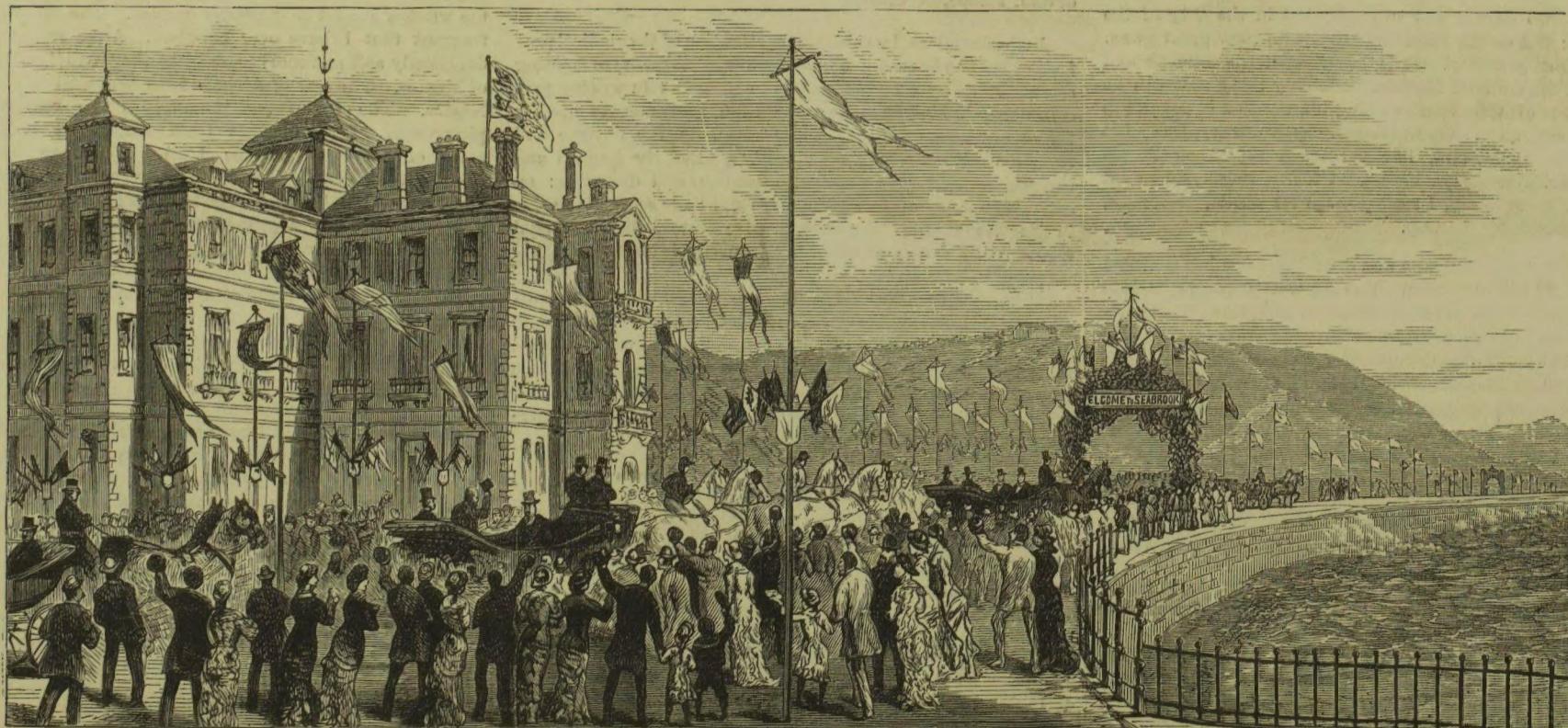
SEE PAGE 406.



VIEW LOOKING WESTWARD FROM FOLKESTONE OVER SANDGATE TO HYTHE, SHOWING THE NEW EMBANKMENT.



VIEW LOOKING FROM HYTHE EASTWARD TO SANDGATE.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE HYTHE MARINE PARADE AND EMBANKMENT FROM HYTHE TO SANDGATE.

THE GREAT STORM OF WIND ON FRIDAY WEEK.

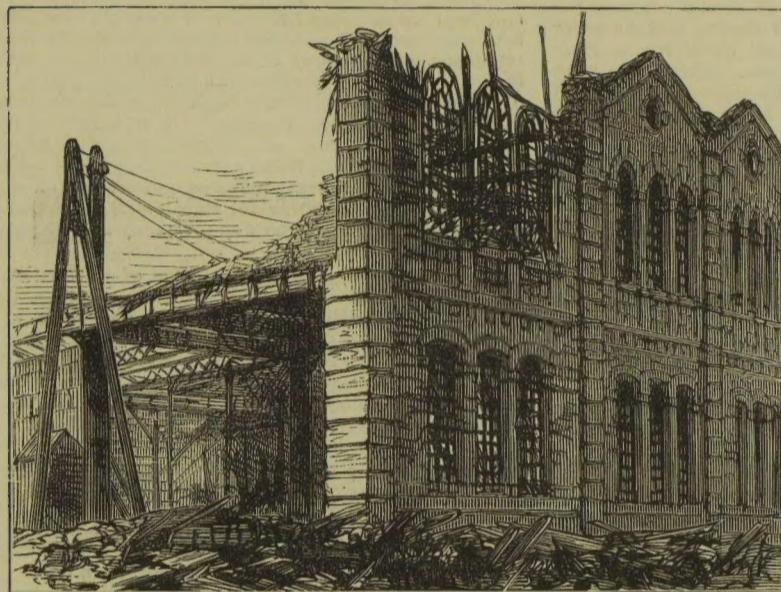
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TOP OF A HOUSE BLOWN DOWN IN BURLINGTON-STREET,
BOND-STREET.



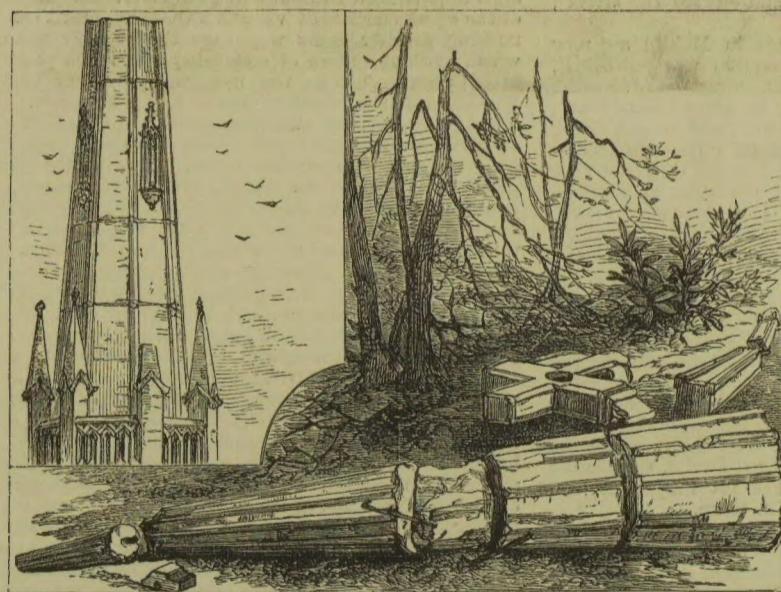
RUINS CAUSED BY FALL OF CHIMNEY SHAFT IN CHARLES-STREET,
GOSWELL-ROAD.



FALLEN GABLE AT SHOREDITCH GOODS STATION.



OLD CHESTNUT IN GREENWICH PARK, BLOWN DOWN.



SPIRE OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BLACKHEATH, BLOWN DOWN.



OLD ELM BLOWN DOWN IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.



TREE BLOWN DOWN IN THE PLAYING-FIELDS, ETON.



A TREE UPROOTED NEAR THE BRIDGE, ETON.

SUPPRESSION OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

The Prime Minister's warning, given in his speech at Leeds on Friday evening, the 7th ult., that the Irish Land League should no longer be permitted to carry on a treasonable conspiracy against the Government of the United Kingdom, and against social order and the rights of property, has been followed by resolute and energetic action. Mr. Gladstone declared on that day the intention of the Government to accept the full responsibility and to perform the obvious duty of putting down the scarcely disguised attempts of sedition and rebellion in Ireland, where the pretext of an agrarian grievance has been entirely removed by the recent Land Act. Nevertheless, the so-called Land Leaguers have persisted in their efforts to destroy all legal authority, and to wage a desperate conflict for the overthrow of the Queen's Government in that portion of her kingdom, and for the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. They are Secessionists, who in former times would have been called traitors and rebels; they are now exposed as avowed enemies to the sovereignty of this realm, and to the political community in which England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland are equally comprised. It has become impossible for any Ministers of the Crown to tolerate the existence of this conspiracy; and the first effectual blows for its suppression have been struck with the hearty approval of all loyal citizens and honest people.

The arrest of Mr. Parnell, M.P. for Cork city, which took place at Dublin on Thursday morning last week, though effected in the quietest manner, is an incident sufficiently worthy of note to merit an Illustration, and is the subject of our front-page Engraving. After the Cabinet Council held the day before at Westminster—the Prime Minister having returned to town on Tuesday—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Ireland, Mr. Forster, travelled by the night train and Holyhead boat to Dublin. Immediately upon his arrival there, he signed warrants for the apprehension of Mr. Parnell and others, under the provisions of the Act for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, sometimes called the Coercion Act, which was passed, as a temporary measure of emergency, in the late Session of Parliament. This Act gives to the Irish Government, until November of next year, authority to arrest and imprison, without trial or formal indictment, persons reasonably suspected of certain seditious and treasonable practices, or of conspiring to injure or intimidate the Queen's subjects, or to prevent the due execution of the law. The warrants were addressed to Mr. John Mallon, Chief Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan

R.M., rode beside the General to carry out the orders of execution. At the Convention there held, a resolution was passed to the effect that "We have heard with amazement and indignation of the arrest of Mr. Parnell under the Coercion Act, and we protest against the gross injustice and tyranny of the proceedings, and we tender to Mr. Parnell the expression of our confidence and sympathy."

The Government has proclaimed the application of the Coercion Act to the counties of Longford, Kildare, Louth, Meath, Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow, as well as to the southern and western counties of Ireland. A special proclamation has been issued by the Government against intimidation and other unlawful and criminal practices, and the Irish people are warned against engaging in any of these, or inciting thereto, as making persons liable to arrest and imprisonment. A meeting of the Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on Saturday afternoon. The Lord Chancellor, the Commander of the Forces, the Chief Secretary, and other members were present. Instructions have been telegraphed to every military station in the country to preserve the most watchful vigilance, and to be prepared to meet any emergency which may arise. The flying columns are ready for an immediate movement. In Dublin the measures taken for the instant suppression of any breach of the peace are on a formidable scale. There is at present in the city a division of more than 5000 cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with 1000 horses and sixteen guns, and large reinforcements are ordered. A whole additional brigade of infantry is now on its way to Ireland. Each sentry is provided with twenty rounds of ball ammunition, and a plentiful supply is available for instant distribution should occasion arise calling for the exercise of armed force. Two guns have been placed in the courtyard of Dublin Castle, and two have been assigned to Kilmainham Prison to augment the strength of the guard. A police escort now attends Mr. Forster on his way to the Chief Secretary's office in the Castle.

There was much excitement in Dublin on Saturday and Sunday night. It was believed that an attempt would be made by an organised mob to get possession of several parts of the city. Cavalry and police patrolled the streets, and the latter charged the mob in Sackville-street, in obedience to their orders, to prevent any massing of people. The police were much exasperated by the cheers of the mob, who marched about cheering for the imprisoned Land Leaguers. On Monday, the Corporation of Dublin had an interview with Mr. Forster, "to endeavour to obtain an assurance that the ostentatious display of the police force, which took place in the city on Saturday and Sunday with such

lamentable consequences, shall not be repeated." Mr. Forster replied that the information of the Executive convinced him that there was very great danger of a mob taking possession of parts of the city. The police acted according to their instructions in clearing the streets; and while he regretted that some persons were injured, it was the duty of law-abiding people to avoid being implicated in such disturbances. On Tuesday night, the riotous assemblage in the streets of Dublin was renewed; in Sackville-street, North Great George-street, Parliament-street, and Capel-street, the windows of many houses were broken with showers of stones. The newspaper-offices, in the case of journals opposed to Home Rule and the Land League, were assailed with destructive violence by stone-throwing. Many of the police have been severely hurt by the missiles with which they were pelted.

At Limerick there was an affray with the Land Leaguers, who called a meeting to protest against the arrests. The demonstration was suppressed, and on Sunday evening a serious riot took place. After the police had been stoned and the barrack windows broken, the Scots Greys charged the mob with drawn sabres and cleared the streets, but several persons were wounded.

The Land League weekly meetings in Dublin are now suspended; but on Tuesday a proclamation was published, which purported to be signed by Messrs. Parnell, A. J. Kettle, T. Brennan, J. Dillon, and T. Sexton, in Kilmainham Gaol; Michael Davitt, in Portland Convict Prison; and Patrick Egan, in Paris; as Executive of the Land League. This was read at the last weekly meeting in the Land League Offices, Upper Sackville-street, at which the Rev. Mr. Cantwell, of Thurles, presided. The proclamation, which is addressed "to the Irish People," denounces the recent act of Government, as "brutal tyranny, furious and wanton despotism;" and declares that the Irish Land League, "forced to abandon the policy of testing the Land Act, feels bound to advise the tenant farmers of Ireland from this time forth to pay no rents under any circumstances to their landlords until the Government relinquishes the existing system of terrorism and restores the constitutional rights of the people."

The Medal or Badge, furnished to members of the Land League, is shown in the accompanying small engraving. One side displays the effigy of Mr. Parnell; the other records the foundation of the Land League by Michael Davitt, the Fenian convict, and recites the motto, "A Peasant Proprietary the Nation's Wealth," surrounding the Irish Harp.

Meetings on behalf of the Land League have been held by Mr. T. P. O'Connor and others at New York and Boston, and Mr. Parnell's mother, who resides in America, made a speech on the New York platform, declaring herself a Fenian, and threatening to come to Ireland to advocate the cause. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell and Dr. Commins have addressed a meeting at Liverpool, to protest against the action of the Government. The new Land Court in Ireland was opened for business this week.

An assessment by the Inland Revenue for income tax on profits made out of baths and washhouses erected in St. Pancras under the Act was adjudicated upon last Saturday at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square. It was pointed out that this was a tax on the rates, the baths being mortgaged on the rates to the extent of £43,200, of which £16,000 has been paid off. The adjudicators quashed the assessment, but notice of appeal was given on behalf of the Crown.

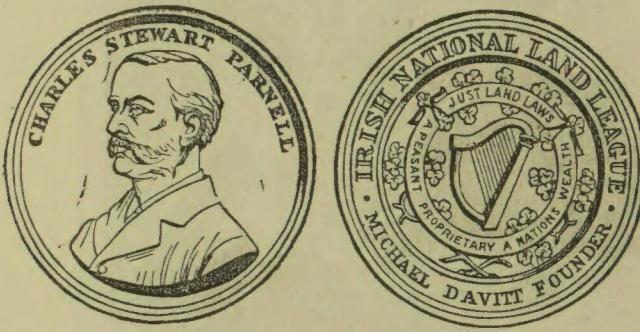
The winter session of the Medical Society of London was opened on Monday night, when there was a numerous attendance of the members at the rooms in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. The proceedings were presided over by Dr. Broadbent, president of the society and physician to St. Mary's Hospital. In the course of his opening address, he expressed the hope that they were entering upon six months of real work. The operations of a society like that were, of course, mainly confined to the organising of professional thought and opinion, and thereby a very useful work was carried on. By the contact of mind with mind, and the communication of thought with thought, they infused interest and enthusiasm into the pursuit of the profession, and gave a direct stimulus to medical investigation. Dr. Broadbent then proceeded to review the work of the past session, and expressed a hope that they were entering upon a session that would be productive of useful papers and valuable discussions. Subsequently Mr. J. Hutchinson read an able paper on Ulcers of the Tongue, which was followed by a well-sustained discussion.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The charming "Mascotte" comes to us as a welcome relief after our recent surfeit of melodrama and farcical extravagance. It is in truth a mirthful moment of melody—a welcome comedy in song. With the Haymarket closed until Mrs. Scott-Siddons appears in poetical drama and ambitious blank verse, and tells us of the love and hate of Queen and Cardinal; with the St. James's still forced to keep its doors closed owing to the sudden and regretted indisposition of Mrs. Kendal; with the faithful Lyceum turned for the moment into an Italian opera-house, and the old Colonel a fixture at the Prince of Wales's, there were those of some intellectual attainments who wondered where they could find amusement in this mighty metropolis. There comes a time when we weary a little of scenes in convict prisons and pictures of departing troop-ships; when we have seen enough of workhouse gates and Saturday-night brawls in the Borough market; when blood and thunder and storm and stress pall upon us, if ever so little, and we become anxious to exchange reality for imagination, and actuality for fancy. The world is bitter enough as it stands; wars and bloodshed, fights and rioting are sufficiently sad; and just as, when after a long and tedious winter, we welcome the birds and flowers of spring, so is the fanciful play a delight after a steady round of realism. I shall be told, perhaps, that "La Mascotte" is nothing of the kind; that in its original dress it is nasty and suggestive enough; that it has shocked many in Paris and amused others, and that its sentiment is merely disguised sensuality. For all that I care nothing. Audiences in London are not asked to go and see the French "Mascotte," but an English version, that can hurt none and should charm many. This pretty peasant maiden, who in the person of Miss Violet Cameron is so graceful and picturesque a presence, has certainly brought good luck to the new theatre in Pantom-street, a neat, comfortable, well-designed and compact little playhouse, where you can move about without annoying your neighbours in comfort and in peace. It is scarcely fair to dismiss "La Mascotte" and its idyllic love story, its passages of tenderness between shepherd, swain, and farm maiden with the scorn of scorn that the term *opéra-bouffe* arouses. There is not a trace of vulgarity about it, the attendant nymphs may be scantily attired, but not more so than the pages at the opera or than Siebel in Faust. But the constant flow of bewitching melody is the chief cause of a pleasant and inviting evening. It is a light comic opera as now arranged, not an *opéra-bouffe*, full of smartness and suggestion; and, thanks to the skill of Mr. Farnie and Mr. Reece—the one with an eye for picture and effect, and the other with a scholarly ear for music—the new opera at the new theatre may pave the way for many similar pleasures to come.

Miss Violet Cameron, the Mascotte of this entertainment, the "goose-girl" of many a German romance, has never before been seen to such advantage. She is fresh, natural, girl-like and unaffected, earnest at her work, impulsive, and enthusiastic. She has none of the airs and graces of the leading lady of an opera company, but plays the part as if she liked it and it came natural to her. Her voice has gained in volume and in tone, and the melodies are shown off to advantage by her style of singing, which is full of expression and sympathetic pleading. But a Mascotte so fresh and ingenuous as this—so Ellen Terryish, if I may be permitted the expression that many may understand—would be of comparatively little value if the part of the shepherd-lover had fallen to one ordinarily accustomed to such duties on the lyric stage. The music is written for a baritone, and not for a tenor; but that does not interfere with my contention that the operatic lover is usually a stick. Now M. Gaillard is anything but this. He has a very faint knowledge of the English language, and at times is incomprehensible; but his action is graceful and his style impassioned without being offensive. The musical charm of the opera consists of various love duets, and I can conceive nothing prettier in its way than the popular rustic melody when, without a trace of comicality and much poetic insight, Miss Cameron recalls the murmuring of her turkeys and M. Gaillard the bleating of the sheep he tends. There is a sense of distance and a suggestion of far-off memories as the pair of lovers put cheek to cheek and recall the pure delights of their old home. It is in the province of poetry to suggest these things; and unconsciously, perhaps, poetry is recalled by means of sensitive appreciation of the beautiful in art, or, at any rate, the love of it. But throughout the play the acting of Miss Cameron is full of suggestion, which raises her artistic sense in the estimation of her audience; the parting at the close of the first act is really passionate, and the lovely duet at the conclusion of the opera full of spirit and inspiration. As a relief to the purely sentimental side of the Mascotte comes the worried Monarch of Mr. Lionel Brough, cast in a true and welcome vein of unexaggerated humour. Mr. Brough has played many burlesque Kings, from Blue Beard to Pepin, but none so well as this, for he has disciplined his fun, checked his exuberance of spirits, and now gets all his effects quietly, and with an absence of all effort. This is an excellent touch of true low comedy, sharp and incisive, rich and full of suggestion, and as funny a performance as anyone would desire to see. Mr. Lionel Brough has been so often taken to task for his exchange of art for athletics and for mountebanking, deliberately encouraged by his audience, that he may well receive extra praise for so consistent and clever a conception as this. I believe there have been three representatives of the violent Princess—viz., Miss St. Quintin, Miss Mitchell, and Miss Byron. I saw the first named, who acted merrily and with spirit, and who, as well as Mr. Henry Bracy, assisted the opera to complete success.

They have got into a groove at the Gaiety, and criticism, from any artistic standpoint, is utterly out of the question in connection with the entertainment there given. Indignant writers may scribble reams of protest and deplore wasted talent; they may sigh over the taste that should be educated, and marvel at the manners of the men who, by their patronage, drag down actors, actresses, authors, art, and everything connected with it, to their own level; but after all, "cui bono?" What does it matter to a Gaiety audience of what fashion the play may be; what do they care if the story is about the Forty Thieves, or Whittington and his Cat, or Puss in Boots, or Jack the Giant Killer, or Hey-Diddle-Diddle the Cat and the Fiddle, or any other childish legend? The mere story and its dramatic shape are immaterial. They only want the merest skeleton for pun and pleasantry. They go to see the graceful trips and charming attitudes of Miss Kate Vaughan in her dances, artistically but cruelly brief; the perennial youth and irrepressible spirits of Miss E. Farren; the bright promise of Miss Connie Gilchrist; the elegant refinement of Miss Phyllis Broughton; the desperate struggles of Mr. Royce to give comedy strength to skeleton suggestions; to hear the latest music-hall songs nimbly pattered off the tongue and aimlessly jiggled to; and to see the whole thing served up against a Gaiety background of silken sheen and golden glitter. It is far more important to the ladies in the audience to notice how many changes of costume are prepared for Miss Vaughan and Miss Farren, what colours



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE BADGE.

they will choose, and what tones will be blended, than to decide how they realise the characters of Alice Warren and Dick Whittington, even in burlesque. Art is out of the question, though artists are certainly present. Miss Kate Vaughan is an artist, here in a very limited sphere, though she might play Esmeralda in the real play of "Notre Dame de Paris"; Miss Farren is an artist, as she has proved herself to be for years past, but she might do something very much better than Whittington; Mr. Royce is an excellent actor, as all know who saw him in "Tom Cobb," by Mr. Gilbert; Miss Gilchrist has already shown remarkable comedy power for one so young; Herr Meyer Lutz is a charming composer reduced to the necessity of conducting music-hall jigs; Mr. Frank Burnand is certainly one of the most original, spontaneous, and hearty humorists of the day, as all know who read him week after week in *Punch*; but I may be permitted to doubt if one or the other, or all combined, really think their talents are well represented in "Whittington and his Cat." I candidly confess that I do not; and I yield to no one in my admiration of their individual and collective talent. It is not their fault: they follow the taste of their patrons, which is deplorable.

The Opéra Comique still remains open with funny plays, interspersed with song, although "Patience" has gone over to the other side of the Strand, to the home of the electric light, the new Savoy. Until some novelty is ready, an old fantastic conception by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, called "Princess Toto," has been revived, originally seen at the Strand, but was not at the time well understood by the players. All this is altered now, and the opera deserves to be seen again, as much for the melodious music of Mr. F. Clay as for the eccentric but clever book that is evidently much to the fancy of Mr. R. Barker, Mr. R. Brough, and Mr. A. Bishop, who are keenly alive to the witty conceits of a dramatised Bab Ballad. Mr. Bishop, as an effeminate brigand who is afraid of fire-arms, is a very comical figure, alike in action, expression, and suggestion; and a Miss Annette Albu made a very satisfactory début, both as actress and singer. It may be well if those who visit the Opéra Comique are in time to see Miss Emily Cross play in a clever vaudeville by Rutland Barrington, Cunningham Bridgeman, and Wilfred Bendall, called "Quid pro Quo." This clever lady might be more prominently employed.

There have been other changes in London's innumerable theatres, and there are many more to follow. Miss Lydia Thompson has come back to the little Royalty, where, by the way, "Out of the Hunt" has been revised and corrected, to play in "Nine Points of the Law;" and I hear of new plays in prospect by Mr. Robert Reece and by Mr. J. Mackay, the clever author of a capital little play called "Peggy." The St. James's will really open next Thursday if Mrs. Kendal progresses favourably, and they are busy rehearsing Mr. Gilbert's long-promised fairy farce, "Fogerty's Fairy" at the Criterion, and Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play at the Court. Directly Mr. Charles Wyndham returned to the Criterion, and put up "Brighton," the theatre was crowded, and has remained so ever since; and on all sides I hear it said that this has been one of the best autumn seasons for theatres known for many years. "The Colonel" is as crowded as it was in the height of the season. C. S.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

The twentieth of these celebrations closed yesterday (Friday) week, in St. Andrew's Hall, where all the performances are held. Our last week's notice was necessarily limited to the opening performance, the other proceedings of the week having occurred too late for comment until now. The chief specialties—composed expressly for this Festival—were: Mr. F. H. Cowen's sacred cantata, "St. Ursula," Mr. A. Goring Thomas's choral ode, "The Sun Worshippers," and Mr. J. S. Barnett's symphonic poem, "The Harvest Festival." The first-named work was produced on the Thursday morning. The text of this has been written by Mr. R. E. Francillon, and is based on the well-known old legend. The book is divided into three scenes, respectively entitled: "At the Court of Dionotus," "The Sailing of Ursula," and "At Cologne." The characters supposed to be represented are:—Ursula (daughter of Dionotus), Ineth (companion of Ursula), Conan (Prince of Brittany), Dionotus (King of Cornwall), and the chief of the Huns. Mr. Cowen's music begins with a short orchestral symphony leading to choral and recitative passages that are followed by the "Vision of Ursula" for soprano (with chorus), a highly effective scena, with good contrasts between the orchestral and choral details and the religious sentiment of the solo portion. A well-written trio, "If it be Heaven," for Ineth, Conan, and Dionotus (with chorus), and a pleasing duettino, "God knoweth," for Ursula and Conan, complete the first division of the work. The second scene opens with a dramatic chorus of sailors and people, "Sea winds are blowing," containing some good choral writing with picturesque orchestral surroundings; the scene closing with an impressive hymn for female chorus, with solo passages for Ineth, and concerted music for the principal characters, and choruses of maidens, sailors, and people. This is one of the most important and effective divisions of the cantata, and produced so marked an impression that the latter portion had to be repeated. Still more dramatic is the concerted music of the closing scene, including the characteristic choruses of the ferocious Huns, the consternation of the other groups, and the religious calm of the devoted Ursula. The finale is excellently wrought and sustained, the contrasts and combinations—solo, choral, and orchestral—being especially effective. A melodious song, "The river sings," for Conan, is a specialty in this division of the work. The singing of Madame Albani, as Ursula, was of the highest excellence, both as to declamation and religious sentiment. Ineth's music and that for Conan were admirably rendered, respectively, by Madame Patey and Mr. E. Lloyd; and Mr. F. King was thoroughly efficient in that of Dionotus and the chief of the Huns. Mr. Cowen conducted the performance, and was warmly greeted at its close.

The text of Mr. A. G. Thomas's work consists of a series of litanies of the great luminary, comprising several choruses, with tenor passages for the Brahmin, and soprano solos for a voice from the people. The words, adapted by Mr. C. N. Scott from Casimir Delavigne's "Les Adorateurs du Soleil," offer but slight suggestion for dramatic effect, a quality for which, in several instances, Mr. Thomas's music seems to indicate that he has considerable capacity. The only prominent solo piece is the very melodious and graceful air, "Fairest of lands," leading into, and associated with, a pleasing chorus for female voices to the same words. Here the melody and the surrounding orchestral details are alike charming. Other specialties are the chorus, with tenor solo, in martial style, "He hath risen;" and the final choral movement (with solo passages), "And again we hail him," which is impressive, and is, moreover, amply developed and well sustained. The soprano and tenor solos in the work were well sung, respectively, by Mrs. Osgood and Mr. B. McGuckin; the lady having been encored in the air "Fairest of lands."

Mr. W. Macfarren's new overture to Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fifth" (also produced at the Thursday's concert) is an effective although somewhat fragmentary work; the latter quality being, perhaps, due to its being written in illustration of detached passages of the play. It is brightly scored, and produced a favourable impression, having been admirably played. The composer conducted its performance. This overture was also written for the festival.

Mr. Barnett's symphonic poem consists of four parts—"Gleaners in the Corn-field," "Reapers Entering the Village Church," "Dance of Reapers and Gleaners," and "Harvest Home," leading to "Hymn of Thanksgiving." The work is written chiefly for the orchestra, ad libitum chorus and organ being introduced at the close. Although scarcely important enough to justify the title of "Symphonic Poem," it contains some light and pleasant music (most of it in dance style), which was written in illustration of four sonnets by Miss Mary Lemon (daughter of the late Mark Lemon). This was also conducted by the composer, and formed a portion of the final performance of the Festival on the Friday evening.

The remaining details of last week's celebration were mostly of so familiar a character as to require but passing notice. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" was given for the first time in Norwich, the composer having conducted its performance. The soloists were: Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King (as at the first performance of the work at the Leeds Festival, last October)—the little music assigned to Fabius having been given to Mr. Brockbank.

Mr. Sullivan's work was preceded by a miscellaneous selection, which included a fine performance of Bach's motet (for double choir and quartet of solo voices), "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks." This was conducted by Dr. H. Hill, the local chorus-master; and the solo portions were sung by Mrs. Osgood, Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Brockbank. The programme on the same occasion comprised Mr. E. Prout's cleverly-written concerto for the organ (with orchestral accompaniments), carefully played by Dr. Bunnett; an "Ave Maria," by Verdi, sung by Mrs. Osgood; and fine orchestral performances of Schubert's two movements of his unfinished symphony in B minor, and of Professor Macfarren's overture to his "St. John the Baptist."

On the Wednesday evening Berlioz's "Faust" music was very effectively given, the principal solos by Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—as at St. James's Hall, when conducted by Mr. Hallé—the subordinate music for Brander having been here sung by Mr. Brockbank.

On the Thursday morning (after "Saint Ursula") Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" was performed with the novel feature of the recitation of the illustrative verses by Mr. Santley; who proved himself an able elocutionist, having read the text with very effective declamation. The solo vocalists in the "Athalie" music were Mrs. Osgood, Miss M. Davies, and Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke. The miscellaneous items of the evening concerts of the Thursday and Friday evenings call for no specific comment, having comprised more or less familiar vocal pieces rendered by the artists named, and well known orchestral works finely played by the band.

As usual at our provincial festivals, "The Messiah" was given as the climax to the sacred performances. This took place on the morning of yesterday (Friday) week—the solo vocalists having been Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Miss M. Davies, Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King.

Mr. Randegger has fulfilled the onerous office of conductor with ready skill and unflagging energy; Mr. Carrodus, as leading violinist, has been a valuable coadjutor; and Dr. Bunnett and Dr. H. Hill have given serviceable aid in their respective capacities of organist and choir-master.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Since our last notice of the Italian Opera performances at this establishment, Mdlle. Rosina Isidor has appeared as Elvira in "I Puritani," and maintained the favourable impression which she made on former occasions at Her Majesty's Theatre. The effective singing of Signori Padilla and Ponsard, as Riccardo and Giorgio, was a feature in the performance. Another specialty has been the fine performance of Signor Padilla as Don Giovanni in Mozart's opera. Mdlle. Marimon's refined vocalisation has been successfully displayed as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and as Margherita in "Faust;" the cast of which latter work included (as Siebel) Mdlle. Le Brun, who has also appeared as Azucena in "Il Trovatore." The next specialty announced was "La Figlia del Reggimento," to be given this (Saturday) evening, with Mdlle. Marimon as Maria. Signor Tito Mattei has taken up the conductorship, with the assistance of Signor Samuelli.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-sixth series of Saturday afternoon concerts opened last week, the programme having included five performances of Beethoven's C minor symphony, the overtures to "Der Freischütz" and "Guillaume Tell," and a series of ballet airs from Gounod's latest opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora." These consist of characteristic pieces entitled, "Barcarolle," "Danse Grecque," and "Pas des Guirlandes;" "Danse Espagnole," "Danse des Pointes," and "Danse Italienne"—all effectively scored; and possessing more or less interest, which is enhanced when the music is heard with its intended stage action. The Misses Robertson were the vocalists; each having been heard in an aria of Mozart, and both in two duets by Rubinstein, one of which ("The Angel") was encored. Mr. Manns was greatly applauded on taking his place.

At this week's concert, "Niagara," a new overture by Mr. F. H. Cowen, is to be performed for the first time; and the programme will include Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste."

The first of two Richter concerts, at St. James's Hall, will take place next Monday evening, when Beethoven's choral symphony, the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," Berlioz's "Les Nuits d'Été," and a new pianoforte concerto will be given. The concerto is composed by Mr. E. D'Albert, by whom it is to be performed.

Messrs. Crumer and Co. have arranged with the executrix of the late Mr. M. W. Balfe for the publication of an English version of his opera, "Pittore e Duca," under the title of "The Painter of Antwerp." The work was composed by Balfe in 1856 to an Italian libretto by Piave, and has never yet been published. The story is founded upon events which occurred while the Spaniards were masters of the Low Countries, and the Duke of Alva is one of the central figures in the drama. The opera will probably be performed in England next season.

It is stated that Mr. Mapleson has contracted with Herr Neumann, director of the Leipsic State Theatre, for the production, in May next, at Her Majesty's Theatre, of Richard Wagner's series of "Nibelungen" operas. Herr Albert

Niemann, of the Berlin Opera-House, will take the part of Siegmund in the "Walküre;" and engagements have also been concluded with Herr and Madame Vogt, concert-singer, to the King of Bavaria, Madame Hedwig Reicher-Kindermann, Herr Emil Scarla, of Vienna, and Herren Schelpe, Weigand, and Julius Liebau, of Leipsic, all well known in Germany as exponents of Wagnerian music. Herr Anton Siedl is to be the conductor, and the final rehearsals will be personally superintended and conducted by the composer.

The Monday Popular Concerts recommence on Oct. 31, and the Saturday performances associated therewith on Nov. 5.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society will open its fourth season on Dec. 12, two more concerts being announced for March 6 and May 23 next year. Dr. Bridge is again the conductor, and the programmes of the forthcoming concerts appear likely to be of similar interest to those of past seasons, one of the promised specialties being a performance of the music of Weber's "Euryanthe."

Dr. Spark, of Leeds, lectured at the Bow and Bromley Institute on Monday on English glees and part-songs. Illustrations were sung by the Yorkshire St. Cecilia Quartette. On Saturday, Oct. 15, an organ recital was given by Dr. Spark, and the Yorkshire St. Cecilia Quartette sang a selection of vocal music.

The Thursday evening ballad concerts at the Royal Victoria Hall recommenced this week, with a concert under the personal direction of Mr. W. H. Cummings.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

The Parisians have for the moment two subjects of conversation, the Grand Ministry and "Numa Roumestan." The grand Ministry is enveloped in mystery; it is an inexhaustible theme for journalistic lucubrations, and nobody being wiser than his neighbour, all predictions may be right and all may be wrong. The only point certain is that without Gambetta there can be no "grand Ministry." The second subject of conversation, "Numa Roumestan," is Alphonse Daudet's new novel. From a commercial point of view, the volume is one of the greatest successes of modern times. After having appeared simultaneously in the *Illustration*, the *Indépendance Belge*, and the *Neue Freie Presse*, the novel has now been published in a volume, of which fifty thousand copies were put on sale last Friday. At the same time, the book is being reproduced by half a dozen Parisian and provincial periodicals. In short, "Numa Roumestan" must have brought its author something like five shillings a line before its appearance in the form of a volume. Hitherto, the theatre in France has had the monopoly of such immense pecuniary success, and novelists have been tempted, without having any aptitude or liking for the stage, to dramatise their novels. Of late, however, the demand for fiction has increased to such a degree, and the conditions of publication have been so much improved at the same time that the conditions of production on the stage are becoming more difficult and limited, that we may seriously consider the French stage to be threatened. The novel will absorb more and more the literary talent of the country, and the stage will be finally abandoned to operetta and spectacular pieces. Already at Lyons, the second great city of France, comedy has been driven out by operetta, and in Paris itself operetta and spectacular pieces gain ground every year. Furthermore, the increased facility of communication enables managers to appeal to a wider area, and, like their colleagues of London, to play the same piece one, two, three, and even four hundred nights.

The merit of "Numa Roumestan" is, perhaps, after all, hardly on a par with the immense success that it is obtaining. Alphonse Daudet has written better novels, more interesting stories, more profound studies of life and character. But he has never been more brilliant, more witty, more full of humour and gay irony than in this dazzling "causerie," to which he has given the title of "Numa Roumestan." The author intended Numa to be a type of the Southern Frenchman, and to show him in his relations with the northern race, but the circumstances in which he has placed his hero have prevented him from realising this plan. Let us, then, not look for a general idea in the book; let us rather accept it for what it is, a brilliant "causerie," full of anecdotes, of wit, of humorous observation, and, above all, of charm. However much we northerners may find to criticise in Alphonse Daudet, we must always admit that he is a rare charmer.

Mdlle. Jeanne Granier, whose acquaintance the Londoners made last season, made a very successful attempt at the Gymnase last night to play comedy. She appeared in one of Déjazet's most celebrated rôles, in "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," an old comedy enlivened by *ariettes*. The habitués who remember Déjazet were very well satisfied. . . . At the Gaîté the elder Dumas' famous "Monte Cristo" has been revived with considerable success. . . . Sardou's new play, "Odette," is being rehearsed at the Vaudeville. . . . At the Opera on Saturday some interesting experiments in electric lighting were begun, and will be continued to-night. Last Sunday the popular concerts at the Cirque d'Hiver and the Châtelet were reopened, and before the end of the month two more popular concerts will be opened at the Cirque d'Été and at the Château d'Eau Theatre. Paris is decidedly becoming a musical city. . . . All who have ever enjoyed a hearty laugh at the Palais Royal Theatre will remember the excellent comedian Lheritier. On Saturday last, after the performance, the managers and actors of the theatre celebrated by a supper and ball the fiftieth anniversary of Lheritier's engagement at that theatre. During this long period of service Lheritier has created or revived 363 rôles, and he is now rehearsing his 364th.

The great news in the artistic world is the announcement of an exhibition of the works of Meissonier next April. The Queen has promised to lend the pictures that she has at Windsor, and arrangements will be made to bring over from America some of the artist's finest works. The season of picture and artistic sales has hardly begun yet; nevertheless, in a few days twelve pictures by Gustave Courbet, including four of his finest works, will be sold at the Hôtel Drouot.

Paris is rather dull for the moment. Mdlle. Alice Grévy is to be married next Saturday, but that will scarcely be an event, although she is the daughter of the head of the State. It will be purely a family affair. A few duels have been fought without any serious consequences between some journalists aghast for notoriety. Why should their names be recorded? Much more amusing than these organised *réclames* is the story of the duel that was to have taken place between the Comte d'Hérisson and M. Le Blant, a learned epigraphist. M. d'Hérisson is a member of the Jockey Club, the most aristocratic club in Paris; he is also an amateur archaeologist. At present there is an exhibition at the Louvre of a quantity of Phenician antiquities which the Count has discovered at Utica. M. Le Blant, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Academy of Inscriptions, have been turning up their learned noses at the aristocratic and credulous amateur; *inde ire*, and hence the proposed duel.

T. C.





HER FIRST HAND AT AN OAR.—FROM THE PICTURE BY M. RENOUF, EXHIBITED IN THE PARIS SALON.
COPIED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. GOUPIL AND CO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

THE TRAFALGAR ANNIVERSARY ON BOARD THE VICTORY.

The death of Lord Nelson in the hour of victory, on board the ship Victory, off Cape Trafalgar, has been kept in special remembrance during seventy-six years, by all his countrymen who cherish the old traditional regard for English valour displayed in naval warfare. The great battle of Oct. 21, 1805, which was undoubtedly an event of the highest importance to the safety and freedom of Europe, and especially to our own country, as it compensated for the military successes of Napoleon on the Continent, and prepared the way for a reaction, belongs to general history. But it has also romantic personal associations, which continue, in the minds of Englishmen, to render each succeeding anniversary, wherever local or professional connections attach them to the sea service, a day of proud and solemn celebration. The old Victory, made flag-ship in Portsmouth harbour so long ago as 1825, but superseded in 1869, when it became needful to appoint a larger vessel for that purpose, still lies at her moorings alongside the quay, and is yearly visited by thousands of Nelson's countrymen, and by many foreigners who chance to be at Portsmouth, desirous of seeing the deck upon which the hero fought and fell, and the dimly-lighted "cock-pit" in which he soon afterwards died. Her Majesty Queen Victoria paid her first visit to the old ship in 1844, on the Trafalgar day, and plucked some leaves from the wreath of laurel that adorned the sacred inscription on the wheel—the sentence proclaimed by Nelson in his memorable order of the day—"England expects that every man will do his duty." The custom of decorating the Victory with such wreaths, at every mast-head, among the yards and rigging, and on the very spot where Nelson fell wounded—is punctually observed by the officers and seamen; and our Illustration, from a sketch by a Portsmouth correspondent, shows them busy in this congenial task, on the eve of Oct. 21, a day that is not likely to be forgotten.

A DISPUTED CLAIM.

This picture, by the German artist Ludwig Beckmann, is an admirably truthful and powerful delineation of the great white bear of the Arctic Regions—a species of animal not unfamiliar to Londoners who sometimes visit the Zoological Society's Gardens, but which should be seen amidst the ice-drifts and snow-covered coasts of the North, to appreciate the rugged majesty of its form and gestures. Two individuals of the ursine species, one of them swimming, the other mounting guard over the carcass of a seal, here appear to be making up their minds to fight out the "disputed claim" by means of such weapons of mutual offence as Nature has gifted them with, according to the dictum of Dr Isaac Watts,

Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to.

We cannot but think of the spirit and manner in which contending Empires and Kingdoms, and even Republics, are still accustomed to settle their disputed claims to some objects of contention, which are not nearly so indispensable to their existence and happiness as is this mass of dead flesh, to the two hungry beasts of prey in the dreary Arctic wilderness. The Russian Bear is at once called to remembrance, and then we are reminded of certain Eagles, Lions, and other emblematic creatures of the animal world, chosen in past ages to represent the fierce and predacious temper of great civilised nations. Mankind, we fear, are not yet of a disposition purely rational and moral.

"HER FIRST HAND AT AN OAR."

This was one of the famous pictures at the Paris Salon in the late season; and it is through the courtesy of Messrs. Goupil, of Paris and London, that we are able to transfer it to our pages. Emile Renouf, its painter, burst upon the art-world last year with his "Fisherman's Widow," a picture which appealed with irresistible power to the tenderer feelings of those who looked upon it. The sentiment in M. Renouf's present work is not less touching, only the emotion awakened is that of hope and gladness. The air of innocence, the brightness of spirit, and the naive self-consciousness with which this little girl looks in our face, placing her tiny hands on the great oar, while her grandfather, pipe in cheek, with a smile of ineffable content playing over his countenance, looks down upon his little ocean-darling cannot fail to charm. It is one of the sweetest and frankest bits of child-portraiture and child-nature that we can remember to have ever seen. M. Renouf studied under Boulanger, J. Lefebvre, and Carolus-Curran; and this year he more than maintains the high position he commanded for himself by his "Fisherman's Widow," in the preceding exhibition.

The Long Vacation, which began on Aug. 10 last, will come to a close on Monday next, the 24th inst.; but the Law Courts will not be reopened until Wednesday, Nov. 2, the first day of the Michaelmas sittings.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. & 10 P.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer, Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
Oct.							
9	29° 8' 13"	45° 9'	42° 9'	93° 10'	53° 1° 43° C	N.W. WSW. NW.	157 0° 0' 0"
10	29° 9' 0"	48° 3'	42° 6'	82° 9'	56° 9' 38° 5"	W. SW.	244 0° 0' 0"
11	29° 7' 26"	54° 6'	49° 1'	83° 8'	62° 8' 49° 6"	SW. WSW.	314 0° 0' 0"
12	29° 7' 58"	51° 8'	44° 7'	79° 10'	57° 2° 46° 0"	WSW.	283 0° 0' 0"
13	29° 7' 39"	49° 2'	40° 3'	73° 9'	54° 7' 43° 2"	WSW. WSW.	263 0° 5' 10"
14	29° 2' 15"	45° 6'	37° 9'	67° 6'	50° 2' 45° 9"	SW. WSW. W.	751 0° 0' 0"
15	29° 9' 75"	41° 4'	31° 9'	72° 4'	49° 9' 36° 8"	W. WNW.	284 0° 0' 0"

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.814 29.034 29.734 29.799 29.739 29.085 29.909

Temperature of Air .. 45° 10' 48° 75' 56° 72' 55° 52' 50° 45' 57° 2' 46° 23'

Temperature of Evaporation .. 43° 9' 46° 4' 55° 4' 49° 6' 45° 3' 48° 8' 41° 9'

Direction of Wind .. N.W. WSW. SW. WSW. W. WNW.

TIME'S OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8 55 2 2	9 2 18	10 2 35	11 2 50	12 3 10.3 28	13 3 47 1 7	14 3 27 4 50

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral last Saturday, after passing a few days at the Royal Lodge at the Glassalt Shiel. The Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, just appointed Chaplain to her Majesty, in the place of the late lamented Dr. Watson, of Dundee, arrived at the Castle, and joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday Dr. Lees performed Divine service at the castle, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. Dr. Lees and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and the Princess drove to Birkhall on Monday, and visited Mr. and Mrs. Standish. The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., who arrived as Minister in attendance, was included in the Royal dinner party.

Her Majesty continues to make frequent excursions and sketching expeditions; and during her drives often pays visits to her old Highland dependants.

Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. and Mrs. Standish have been entertained at dinner by the Queen.

Dr. James Reid has arrived at Balmoral, and Dr. Wilson Fox has left. Captain Edwards has also left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been busy, as usual, since their return last week from the Highlands. Their Royal Highnesses have had various visits from their relatives in town, and the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge have lunched at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess during their stay in town last week went each night to a theatre; those patronised being the Court, the Princess's, the Adelphi, and the Royal Comedy Theatres. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, were present on the 13th inst. at the marriage of the Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince, with Miss Lennox, daughter of General Lennox, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. Colonel A. Ellis represented the Prince and Princess at the funeral of Lady Florence Chaplin at Blankney last Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Monday on visit to Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., and Mrs. Vivian, at Singleton Abbey, Swansea, for the purpose of opening the new docks of that town. Their Royal Highnesses left Swansea on Wednesday, and on the return journey visited Raglan Castle, and lunched with the Duke of Beaufort, arriving at Marlborough House in the evening.

The approaching visit of the Prince and Princess to Longleat creates considerable interest in the town and neighbourhood. It has been decided to have a new peal of bells erected in the parish church tower, and the first peal will be rung on the entrance of the Royal party into Warminster. They will be escorted into Longleat by the Warminster troop of yeomanry and the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment.

The Prince will go to Lord Rendlesham's for covert-shooting during the first week of next month. The Prince and Princess go on a visit to Welbeck the first week in December.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have entertained Prince Lobanoff at Eastwell Park during the week.

Prince and Princess Christian have returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, from Scotland.

The Duke of Cambridge made his autumn inspection of the troops at Colchester on Tuesday.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Earl of St. Germans was married to the Hon. Emily Labouchere, youngest daughter of the late Lord Taunton. Mr. Cyril Ponsonby was best man. The bride came with Lady Taunton, her stepmother, who gave her away. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Ellis, Miss Elliot, Miss Ponsonby, Miss Ethel Ponsonby, Miss Evelyn Elliot, Miss E. Monson, Miss Bertha Ellis, Miss Alix Ellis, and Miss Norna Labouchere. The bride wore a princess dress of cream-coloured brocade, trimmed with ivory-white satin and Brussels lace, and over a wreath a Brussels lace veil fastened by diamond marguerites, the gift of the bridegroom. She also wore a diamond riviere and earrings, the bridegroom's gifts. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of sapphire-blue satin with cream-coloured tunics trimmed with lace, blue sashes, stockings, and shoes, and sapphire-blue toques surrounded by cream ostrich feathers. Each wore a gold bangle set with precious stones, the bridegroom's present. The marriage service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Walter W. B. Ponsonby, Rector of Stratton, Suffolk, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, hon. Canon of Durham, and Rector of Morpeth; and the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy.

The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, eldest son of the late Lord Alfred Hervey, and Miss Mabel Lennox, eldest daughter of Major-General Lennox, were married by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on the 13th inst. The Prince and Princess of Wales signed the register. The bridesmaids were Miss Leila Lennox and Miss Sybil Lennox, sisters of the bride; Miss Cecilia Lennox, cousin of the bride; Miss Mary Hervey, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Cayley, and Miss Crabbé. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-flowers, a Brussels lace veil, and pearl and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream-coloured cashmere, with broad sashes of peacock-blue satin, hats to match, and cream-coloured fans, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Hervey left town for Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, to spend the honeymoon.

Mr. Richard Combe, of Pierrepont, Surrey, was married on Thursday at Bifrons to Lady Constance Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham.

Mr. Arthur E. W. Forbes and Miss Stirling Home Drummond Mórny will be married at Abercarny next Tuesday.

The marriage of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, with Lady Florence Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, will take place next month: as will also that of Captain Grey and the second daughter of Sir William Knollys.

Mr. Adolphus Duncombe, youngest son of Lady Harriet Duncombe and the late Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, is engaged to be married to Beatrice Dorothy Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. William and Lady Frances Bridgeman Simpson; and the engagement is also announced of Captain the Hon. Arthur Hemker, Major-Adjutant 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and the Hon. Miss Monckton Milnes, second daughter of Lord Houghton.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada showed a very large decrease in comparison with the preceding week: making a total of 862 cattle, 1667 sheep, 4066 quarters of beef, and 590 carcasses of mutton.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beavan, Thomas M., Vicar of Little Dewchurch, to be Vicar of Woolhope.

Bettom, Thomas; Rector of St. Barnabas, Manchester.

Bourne, S. E.; Incumbent of Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire.

Browning, William Thomas; Rector of Litchborough.

Coddington, Henry Hallet; Rector of Elsworth.

Cowan, Charles Ernest Randle; Vicar of Weston.

Coward, J. H., Minor Canon of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Peter-le-Poor.

Chaplain to the Lord Mayor-elect, Mr. Alderman Ellis.

Dasent, Charles Underwood, Curate of Gainsborough; Vicar of Ludford Magna, and Rector of Ludford Parva.

Edwards, Henry, Rector of Churchstanton, Devon, and Wainbrook, Dorset; Rector of Uplyme.

Gray, Alfred, Vicar of Sandon; Vicar of Mylor.

Halford, John Frederick; Vicar of Brixworth.

Hodges, George, Curate; Vicar of Stokeby Nayland.

Lawson, John Anstrain; Rector of Copmanford-with-Upton.

Mather, Canon, Vicar of St. Paul's, Clifton; Rural Dean of Bristol.

Meares, H. J. G., Curate of Newbury; Vicar of Stewkley, Bucks.

Monk, J., Vicar of Wollaston-with-Irchester; Rector of Cooling, Kent.

Morgan, Thomas; Vicar of Dysert.

Neville, John Henry Napper, Curate of St. Mary's, Southampton; Vicar of Stoke Gabriel.

Procter, Charles Tickell; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.

Reed, E. W. Sandy, Rector of Cooling, Kent; Vicar of Wollaston-with-Irchester.

St. John, Edmund Tudor; Rector of Belsloe.

Scholes, William; Perpetual Curate or Vicar of Samlesbury.

Thomas, John; Vicar of Shalfleet.

Thornton, George Ruthven, Rector of Bengeo, Hertfordshire; Vicar of St. Barnabas, Kensington.

Tracey, Frederick Francis, Rector of Beccles; Vicar of Rushen.

Tucker, H. W., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel;

Prebendary of Wenlocksbarn in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wace, Henry, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn; Prebendary of Consumpta-per-Mare in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wetherall, Thomas M.; Rector of Pelham Parva, alias Stocking Pelham.



THE ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR ON BOARD THE OLD VICTORY AT PORTSMOUTH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

A state dinner was given at the Palace in Madrid on Thursday week in honour of the Marquis of Northampton and the members of the British Special Embassy. The Marquis of Northampton proposed the health of the King and prosperity to Spain, and his Majesty replied by proposing the health of the Queen and prosperity to England. The King has bestowed upon Lord Northampton the grand cross of the Order of Charles III., and upon Mr. Currie the rank of Knight Commander. The members of the Mission took leave of their Majesties yesterday week in the Palace at a private audience.

In the Senate the Address in reply to the King's Speech has been adopted by a majority of 136 votes to 61. Señor Sagasta, President of the Council, made a speech congratulating those who were formerly Republicans on having now come forward to strengthen the Monarchy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On Thursday week the funeral of the late Baron Haymerle took place with great pomp and ceremony in Vienna, at the expense of the State, by the Emperor's order. It was attended by the Emperor and several members of the Imperial family. No definite appointment of Minister for Foreign Affairs has been made, but Herr Von Kállay has been intrusted with the direction of the department provisionally, and Herr Von Salay with the representation of the Ministry in Parliament.

M. Tisza has addressed the Hungarian Diet in reply to the arguments of the various speakers on the Address to the Throne. He said that Austria-Hungary's relations with Germany had not been affected in any way by the interview at Dantzig. The Lower House has adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by a large majority, having previously rejected an amendment in favour of reducing the strength of the army and the time of service.

GERMANY.

The fiftieth birthday of the German Crown Prince was celebrated at Berlin on Tuesday by a general holiday and the throwing open of all the theatres and places of amusement at Berlin. The Liberal papers speak of the Prince as a protector of broad and liberal ideas, and praise is also bestowed on the Crown Princess, "the daughter of free and liberal England."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress, with their family, left Peterhof on the 13th inst. to take up their residence at the Imperial Palace of Gatchina.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has ordered special attention to be directed towards religious instruction in schools.

AMERICA.

Mr. David Davis, an Independent politician, has been elected President of the United States Senate pro tempore. He was carried against the Democratic candidate by thirty-six to thirty-four votes. A resolution to have a gold medal struck in memory of the late President Garfield was referred to a committee.

Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was arraigned at the Criminal Court of Washington last Saturday. The Court fixed Nov. 7 for the trial.

The foundation-stone of the Yorktown monument was laid on Tuesday. President Arthur, the members of the Cabinet, and the governors of several States were present at the ceremony, and there was an immense concourse.

The Committee appointed to consider the feasibility of holding a World's Fair at Boston have decided in favour of the project, provided that 5,000,000 dols. can be raised.

Mr. Parnell's mother was present at a "reception" held in New York by Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Egan, and declared that she would go to Ireland to keep her son company in gaol. His imprisonment she added, was almost the consummation of his labours. Meetings continue to be held by Irishmen in different places to denounce the arrest of the Land Leaguers and the action of the British Government.

An atrocious attempt to burn the Cunard mail-steamer Bothnia is reported from New York. On Sunday last two men obtained admission to the vessel on the pretence of wanting to see the mate, and, after they left, a carpet which had taken fire was found to be soaked with a fluid composed of gasoline and a solution of phosphorus, which would cause fire by friction. No motive is assigned for this outrage.

During a fire in a spinning mill in Philadelphia on Thursday night, the 13th inst., many of the workpeople were killed. Some, finding themselves hemmed in by the flames, leaped out of the windows, and were either killed outright or very seriously injured. Others were burnt to death.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, says that the Hon. John Bryce, the native Minister, has had an interview with the Maori Chief Lewliti, but the result was unsatisfactory.

A waterspout has passed over a district of Algeria of such force that sixty-five persons lost their lives.

A great fire took place on Monday in the Arab quarter of Cairo, sixty houses being burned down and five hundred people rendered homeless.

The committee of the Milan Exhibition announced that the closing day is fixed for Nov. 1, when there will be fêtes in connection with the distribution of prizes.

Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Tasmania, left Plymouth on Saturday for Australia in the Orient Line mail-steamer *Cotopaxi*.

The general synod of the Reformed Church of France was opened at Marseilles on Tuesday. About sixty delegates took part in the proceedings.

The General Commission of the British Association have appointed Mr. J. Glaisher, the Rev. Canon Tristram, and the Rev. F. Lawrence a committee for the purpose of promoting the survey of Eastern Palestine now on foot, under the management of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

The Turkish Commissioners left Cairo on Tuesday for Alexandria, whence they embarked for Constantinople. In taking leave of the Khedive they informed his Highness that the Sultan had conferred upon him the Turkish Order of Merit of the First Class.

Two missionaries, Mr. H. Soltan and Mr. J. W. Stevenson, who have recently completed a journey of 2900 miles in China, starting from Icham, in Upper Burmah, and reaching Shanghai and Hankow, report that about three fourths of the land under cultivation in some districts through which they passed was devoted to the growth of opium, and that all the fresh clearings on the hills were about to be utilised in the same way. In Szechuan they were informed that the quantities exported from that province alone to other parts of the Chinese Empire exceeded the total amounts of the imports of the article from India into China. They add that Upper Burmah is supplied with opium from the neighbouring Chinese province of Yunnan.

THE RECESS.

There can be no doubt that the firm tone Mr. Gladstone adopted with regard to Mr. Parnell and the Boers in his Guildhall speech on the 13th inst. removed much of the unpopularity the present Government laboured under, for some inexplicable reason, in the City of London. The Prime Minister was in fine form. In thanking the City fathers for the address presented him in one of Benson's most artistically designed gold caskets, Mr. Gladstone gave full effect to his rich, sonorous voice. Cheers were first elicited by the admission that he had entered on the fiftieth year of his public life. Renewed applause greeted the emphatic announcement that "obstruction" in Parliament must be "boldly" grappled with, and overcome. Cheers broke out again when, having foreshadowed that Parliament might ere long come to deal with "the great question of local government in this vast metropolis." The Premier said—

I feel the most perfect and absolute confidence that nothing that will ever be sanctioned by the Parliament of this country will tend to degrade your great corporation or to impair its efficiency, but that new dignity, new energy, and a further enlargement of public confidence, fresh records of good work done and of great services rendered to the country, will be the unfailing consequence of any such measure as Parliament will adopt for the purpose of dealing with the municipal institutions of London.

But the large audience grew absolutely enthusiastic when, in decided tones, Mr. Gladstone confirmed the news of Mr. Parnell's arrest in Dublin that morning. Satisfied also were his hearers with the declaration that the Government would abide by the Convention which the Dóbor Triumvirate had signed; and marks of approval followed the graceful allusion to the development of Greece. Returning to Hawarden Castle at the end of last week, Mr. Gladstone rather injudiciously, viewing the inclemency of the weather, indulged in a little tree-felling in the park, the result being a severe influenza and sore throat which confined him to his room, and which may cause the postponement of his contemplated visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley.

It was presumably the pungency of the Marquis of Salisbury's personal attack upon Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle that induced the right hon. gentleman in the Guildhall to claim support for the Executive Government not only from "all political parties" but also "from all leaders of political parties." This direct appeal did not long remain unanswered. The Northumbrian Conservative Associations having crowned their loyal greeting to Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote by presenting their leaders with addresses at Alnwick Castle (where the Conservative chiefs were the guests of the Duke of Northumberland), Sir Stafford proceeded to Edinburgh, and in the evening addressed a large meeting in the Music-Hall. It was here that Sir Stafford Northcote in a manner replied to the Premier's speech of the same day by dwelling upon the enormity of Mr. Gladstone's conduct in assailing Lord Beaconsfield's Administration at the crisis of the Eastern Question, "when he was making up for his voluntary retirement and self-abnegation of two or three years by pouring out upon us the accumulated flood of oratory that had been pent up in two or three Sessions."

Members of the Cabinet generally have probably been silent in public on the Irish Question because the First Lord of the Treasury spoke copiously on the subject of the hour at Leeds. Amiable pleasure, as usual, characterised Earl Granville's educational address at Dover College on the 14th inst. Lord Carlingford and Mr. Goschen (who may be cited in this connection, seeing that he is, or ought to be, on the threshold of the little house in Downing-street), on Monday did feel it their duty to touch upon the state of Ireland. The Lord Privy Seal, in opening a new Mechanics' Institute at Radstock, seasonably pointed out that the great proportion of the community in the sister isle was loyal and law-abiding, and would support the Government in putting down lawlessness. And, speaking at a banquet in Ripon the same evening, Mr. Goschen was loudly cheered when he earnestly supported the Irish Executive for taking vigorous measures to suppress the seditious gatherings in Ireland. We shall probably have to wait till Mr. Chamberlain next week addresses the "National Liberal Federation" in Liverpool, till Sir William Harcourt opens the ponderous flood-gates of his oratory in Glasgow, and till the Marquis of Hartington favours his Lancashire constituents with his views before any further Ministerial utterances on this engrossing topic are vouchsafed to us. But meanwhile, the rank and file of the Liberal Party unreservedly indorse the action of the Government. Mr. Ashton Dilke at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week; Mr. R. Leake and Mr. W. Agnew in opening a new Reform Club at Denton, in South-East Lancashire, on Saturday; Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Woodall, and Mr. W. Craig the same day at Stoke-upon-Trent; and, among many others, Mr. Story-Maskelyne at Swindon on Tuesday, cordially approved the detention of the Land League leaders.

Still confining himself mainly to those social questions upon which he has chiefly spoken since he separated himself from the Conservative Party, Lord Derby on Tuesday joined the Earl of Wilton, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Phillips, M.P., in supporting the claims of the Manchester Infirmary on public support at an influential meeting held in the magnificent Townhall of Manchester.

Mr. Parnell, all the while his followers are viewing with each other in the violence of the language they can use against Mr. Gladstone, appears to be very cosily lodged in the snug room of Kilmainham Gaol, where a *Standard* "interviewer" found him sitting quite at ease before a bright fire. The obstinate young agitator favoured his visitor with a threat against the Ministry to the effect that if the Government should suppress the League, "I should in that case feel it my duty to advise the farmers to pay no rent whatever." This advice has since been formally given. Mr. Parnell's name is appended to a Land League manifesto, read at the meeting of the League on Tuesday in Dublin, the gist of it being that tenant farmers are urged to pay no rent till "terrorism" has ceased. It is fortunate for Ireland at this juncture that Mr. Forster, as clearly shown by his language to the Corporation deputation on Monday and the firmness of the Police in dispersing the riotous mobs in Dublin, has made a decided stand against the flood of lawlessness, let loose by the pernicious garrulity of a set of determined self-seekers, whose virulence is only equalled by their callous recklessness.

A circular has been sent by the Early Closing Association to a large number of clergy and ministers of various denominations soliciting their aid in impressing upon the public the advantages of early closing.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Town Council on Monday decided to apply for Parliamentary powers to introduce salt water in the borough from the sea at Whitby, the cost of the scheme being £50,000.—A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, accompanying copies of his works for the free library. The Premier says that he sends them in thankful recollection of the kindly welcome given him by the town of Newcastle nearly twenty years ago.

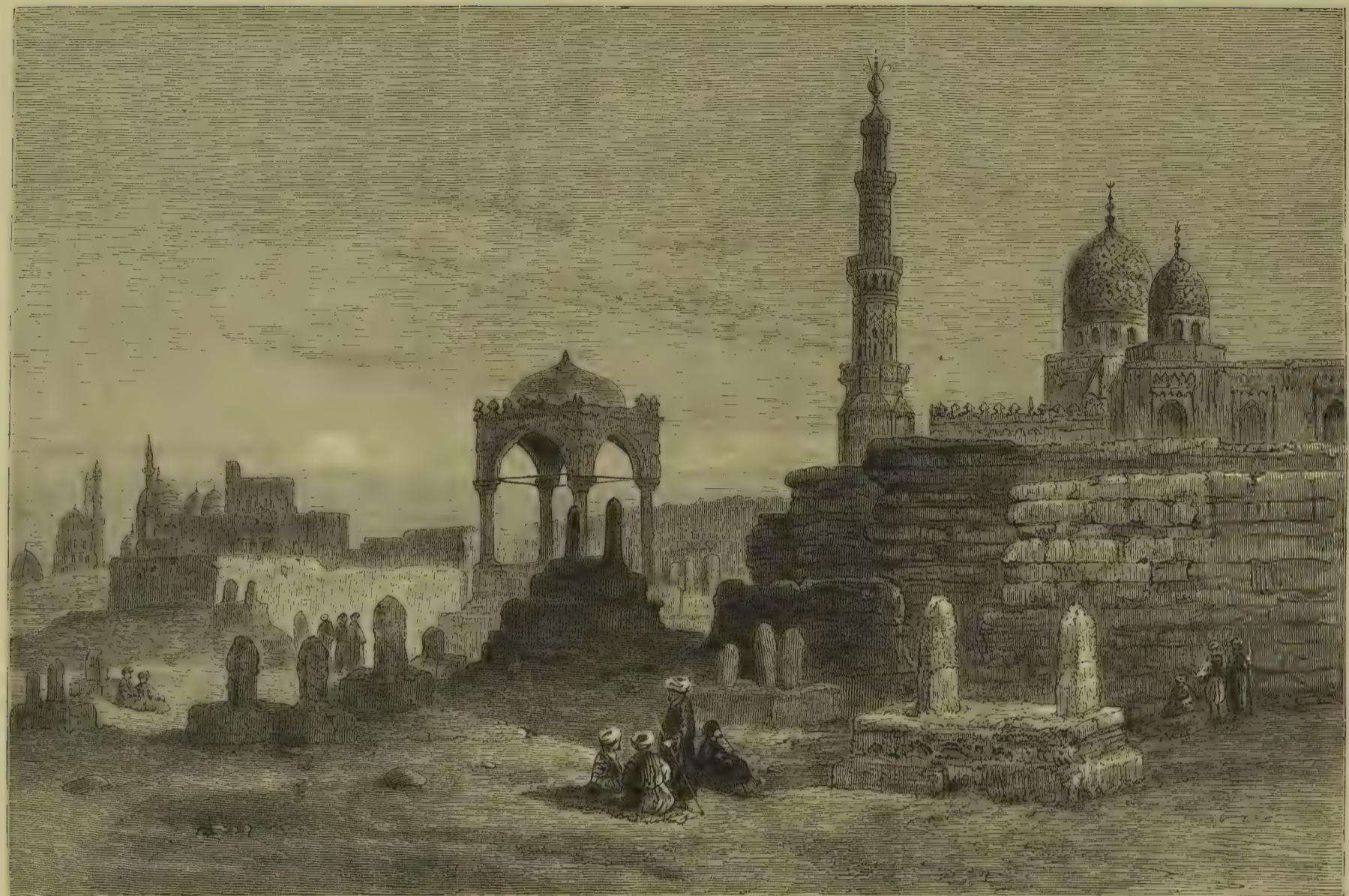
AMONG THE PIANOS.

How little we know, and often how little trouble we take to inquire, about the great manufactories and industries of England. For instance, a piano stands in the corner of the room, beautiful to look at in its case of rosewood or Italian walnut, polished and perfected, fitted with keys and strings and sounding-board, with all the new improvements and patents, a perfect check repeater action, a perfectly new system of tuning, a sostenente board for the conveyance of sound, an exquisitely ingenious method of changing the key without the musician's science; and still how seldom any one can tell where the wood came from that gives the instrument tone and finish, and delicacy; how much was done by pure machinery, and how much by handicraft; what pressure was required to discipline the soft felt into those curious toy-like little hammers, or how it came about that some pianos are so infinitely superior to others, not only in tone and style, but in the ultimate advantage of wear and tear. Many of us may have passed a huge manufactory in the Grafton-road, Kentish Town, where will be found the perpetual hum of business literally from morning till night. With the advance of years the building has grown storey by storey; it is stretching itself out to the adjacent streets. Strange sounds of melancholy music come from it, a hum of mingled machinery and music, yet we scarcely inquire what is going on within those busy walls. And yet it is a very hive of industry, a wonderful sight, for here they make the music for the million; here they turn a pine-tree into a piano, and here Mr. John Brinsmead and his clever sons are demonstrating to the world that the best work is that turned out by the best workman; and that the way to excel in the great competition of pianos is to love the instrument and to supervise its manufacture in the smallest detail with scrupulous care. The uninitiated are not aware how much the piano is indebted to the example of that king of instruments the violin; how the delicate and sensitive manipulation of the sounding-board is arranged, altered, and improved upon, in accordance with the principles of the undisputed model; and the thoughts of those who visit Messrs. Brinsmead's manufactory will go back to those old days of Cremona, when the manufacture of a musical instrument was a matter of pride, and, in a certain sense, a labour of love. The essence of a first-rate pianoforte manufactory is the grand doctrine of selection. A piano as it stands before us, tried and perfected, is the "survival of the fittest." Every plank, every joint, every board, every screw, every wire, and every hammer, has been the best of its kind, tried and not found wanting; not a process in the manufacture has been devoid of mathematical and geometrical accuracy; and before a piano can be made machinery and handicraft must join hands and fortunes. A poetical idea flits across the brain as we stand amongst the wood stacks of the pianoforte manufactory. The trees of every country under heaven have been ransacked to make up the contingent parts of a piano, and the best trees of their kind. But what is the tree that makes the music, and from whose branches comes that exquisitely sensitive sounding-board? Why, the Swiss pine, that for years has been played upon by the wind in its mountain home, and that is cut down and sent carriing down the mountain torrent in the forests to bring music to our homes. Pau cut down the reeds to make his pipe; and the Swiss forest trees are musical to the end. We may remark in passing that the entire stock of timber, seasoning and awaiting the drying-room, and subsequent machines and steam-saws, is little short of a value of £20,000. The working world cannot live without music: every household at home or abroad must have its piano. It would take a far larger space than is at present at our disposal to describe minutely the various departments and processes which ensue from the time that the piano is a mere log of wood to the moment when the symmetrical instrument, be it centennial oblique, upright iron grand, or boudoir grand, is deposited in the "chamber of horrors" or examining-room, to be diagnosed and examined by experts before it can go out to the world with the name of "Brinsmead" upon it as a tribute to its excellence and fine constitution. The visitor would have to go to the furnace where the iron frames are bronzed till they shine and glisten like burnished gold; amongst the steam saw-mills and whirling machinery, where each numbered and registered particle of a piano is prepared for the finishing touch of the artist; to examine the delicate process of veneering where shreds and strips of the warty excrescences of trees found in Persia and Circassia are artificially arranged into those beautiful harmonies of woodwork that we admire in pianos; to the store-room, where are kept the ivory keys, the strings, the felt, the pegs, the appliances, and the turned legs necessary for the busy manufacturers; to point out what varieties of key making and stringing are required for pianos sent to Burmah, to India, to sea, and to all hot or damp climates, where ivory starts and wood yields to climate; until, when the 360 sets of parts, of which most pianos are composed, are satisfactorily adjusted, the instrument, fashioned and modelled with so much care, is ready for the inquisition; and then, at this supreme moment, woe be to the department in which the slightest flaw or slip is detected. It is essential to the first principles of the Brinsmead manufactory that no piano goes forth to the world without a "clean bill of health," and being pronounced sound in wind and limb. At the last stage of the intricate manufacture countless tuners are at work, with sharp ears and educated taste, though the tuner's labour will be considerably modified by an ingenious invention recently patented by this enterprising firm, which will bring the tuning process within the range of all who are in the colonies or at distant stations. So popular have become the Brinsmead pianos, owing to the faultless care in their manufacture, the headwork and direction of the practical members of the firm, and the advantages of numerous secured patents, that orders press upon the manufactory from all parts of the kingdom, and it is estimated that about 3000 instruments a year are turned out of this manufactory. This is wonderful enough when we remember that foreign pianos are not subject in England to any duty whatever, whereas every English piano is handicapped when exported to a foreign market. But the principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of tone, the best of taste, and the best of finish; and this is why the manufactory in Kentish Town sends down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require—"a thing of beauty" that is "a joy for ever."

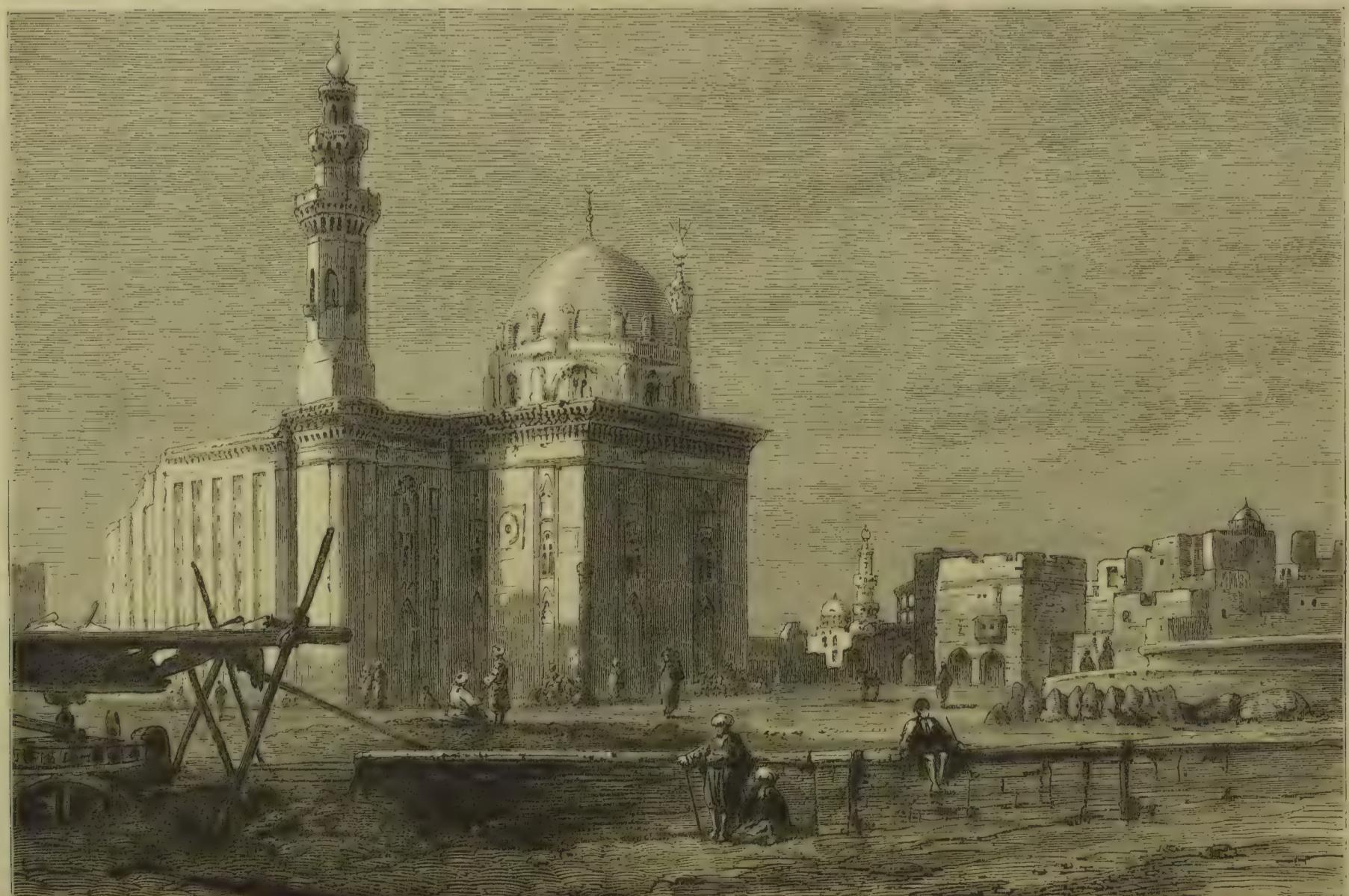
At the autumnal meeting of the Warwickshire Conference of General Baptist Churches on Monday a resolution was unanimously carried expressing approval of the principles upon which the policy of her Majesty's Government has been based, as being one in which "right" is set before "might," and the law of God above the traditions of nations and the passions of men. It also congratulated the Government on the passing of the Irish Land Act, and approved the arrest of "the chief apostle of sedition in Ireland."

T H E C R I S I S I N E G Y P T.

SEE PAGE 402.



TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS, CAIRO.



MOSQUE OF SULTAN HASSAN, CAIRO.

THE VAULT.



LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, OHIO: VIEW FROM THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. B. HARTLEY, V.C.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Surgeon-Major Edmund Baron Hartley, Cape Mounted Riflemen, for conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in attending the wounded under fire at the unsuccessful attack on Moirosi's Mountain, in Basutoland, on June 5, 1879. The official account sets forth his having "proceeded into the open ground under a heavy fire and carried in his arms from an exposed position, Corporal A. Jones, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, who was wounded. While conducting him to a place of safety the corporal was again wounded. The Surgeon-Major then returned under the severe fire of the enemy in order to dress the wounds of other men of the storming party." This gallant member of the Army Medical Service, whose portrait we have engraved, is the eldest son of Dr. Hartley, of Warwick-square, S.W., and son-in-law to Mr. W. W. Aldridge, of Bedford-row.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S BURIAL-PLACE.

Cleveland, the second city of the State of Ohio, with a population of nearly three hundred thousand, is situated on the southern shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. It is distant about fifteen miles from Orange, the birthplace of James Abram Garfield, and not thirty miles from the place where he received the more advanced part of his education, at the Hiram Eclectic Institute, of which College he became Principal and leading Professor. His private residence, at Mentor, to which his widow and family have retired, is situate about twenty miles east of Cleveland. In accordance with the desire he had expressed during his life, the interment of the late esteemed and lamented President took place in the Lake View Cemetery, belonging to

SURGEON-MAJOR E. B. HARTLEY, V.C.,
CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.

the city of Cleveland. The situation of this ground, like other parts of the environs of Cleveland, which are beautifully wooded and present commanding elevations, is remarkably fine; and the cemetery has been laid out and planted with great taste and magnificent effect. The precise spot chosen for President Garfield's grave, to be marked hereafter by the erection of a grand monumental structure, is one that overlooks a wide extent of Lake Erie and its shores on the Ohio side, and that will be conspicuous far off to voyagers on the lake. Our Illustration shows the view that is seen from this spot looking towards Lake Erie, as it will be long beheld after visiting the tomb of President Garfield, by multitudes of American, British, and foreign travellers, who may be expected to come to a place hallowed by the remembrance of his noble career and its pathetic termination. We extract from a local journal, the *Cleveland Leader*, of Sept. 27, which contains an account of the funeral performed the day before, this description of the scene at an early hour, previously to the arrival of the solemn procession and of the vast crowd of mourning spectators in the cemetery:—"Early in the morning people began to appear on the cemetery grounds, preferring a quiet view of the spot where the honoured ashes will lie, to a sight of the pageant, escorting the remains to the silent city. Beautiful Lake View never seemed so lovely, calm, and peaceful as yesterday morning. From the cloudless sky the bright sun shone down on bluffs and gorges, on hills and valleys, covered with trees, the rich green of whose leaves was relieved by an occasional glimpse of colour, where some delicate trees had already assumed the autumn tinted garb. The rays of the sun, touching the silver faces of the lesser lakes, were reflected, here and there, with a gleam of radiant brightness. The polished shafts of the monuments and marbles stood glistening heavenward, mute reminders of mortality. From the



SINGLETON ABBEY, SWANSEA, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. H. H. VIVIAN, M.P., VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 406.

summit of the promontory on which the grave and monument are to be located the landscape is almost limitless. Stretching off to the right lie the fertile lowlands—a thousand gardens, with their different shades of green relieved by the sombre colour of the numerous patches of forest. To the left the church spires, 'needle fingers pointing heavenward,' the residences, business blocks, and workshops of a great city are seen. In front the blue waters of Lake Erie lie smooth and shining. The monument to be erected in commemoration of the virtues and wisdom of the almost idolised son of Ohio will therefore be visible from nearly every part of the neighbourhood in which he was born."

MOSQUES AND TOMBS AT CAIRO.

Among the stately architectural monuments of ancient Mussulman grandeur in the capital of Egypt, where a recent political crisis has attracted general notice, the Mosques standing near together, in the main street of the city, command the visitor's attention. There are six of these buildings almost in a line, one beyond another, those of five of the Mameluke Sultans—namely, Barkuk, En-Nasir, Kalaoun, El-Ashraf, and El-Ghory, the last-mentioned Sultan being the founder of two mosques. A little farther on is the elegant mosque of El-Muayyid, another of the Mameluke Sultans, whose dynasty reigned in great splendour and pomp in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, previous to the Turkish conquest. But the finest mosque in Cairo is that of Sultan Hassan, in front of the Citadel, which is shown in one of our Illustrations. The dome and minarets surmounting its roof, and the delicate tracery of the projecting cornices around the building, are particularly admired. Sultan Hassan died in 1382. The oldest mosque in the city is that of Ibn-Touloun, one of the Arab Caliphate, with its broad court and arched cloisters, and the minaret furnished with an external staircase, which was built in the ninth century of our era. There are many beautiful edifices, designed as private mosques or shrines of Moslem saints, in the cemetery to the east of Cairo. The most remarkable, for the grace of their architectural form and the richness of their sculptured decoration, are those commonly called, by Europeans, the "tombs of the Caliphs," but which are really, like the mosques of which we have spoken, the sepulchres of Mameluke rulers of Egypt. They were erected to contain the mortal remains of Kait Bey and Sultan Barkuk, two of the Circassian Mamelukes, who flourished from 1382 to 1517. The history of Mohammedan rule in the Nile country is one of many political vicissitudes, and there is much likelihood of another speedy change in these times.

The Thursday evening Ballad Concerts, which were so popular at the Royal Victoria Hall last spring, recommended there this week with a concert under the direction of Mr. W. H. Cummings. There was an attractive programme.

During the gale on Friday, the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were engaged in many cases in some of the worst weather the men have ever known, and have saved, so far as accounts have been received, somewhere about sixty lives.

The Pope received a number of pilgrims from the Argentine Republic at the Vatican last week, and was presented by them with an offering of 25,000 pesos fuertes. On Sunday the Pope received in St. Peter's a large number of Italian pilgrims, estimated at 3000. About 8000 other persons were also present. Twenty-five Cardinals and many Bishops were in attendance. The Patriarch of Venice read an address, and the Pope spoke in reply twenty-six minutes. His Holiness dwelt upon the danger which threatened Italy from the growth of irreligion. He denied that Catholics showed a want of patriotism, and described the present condition of the Pope in Rome, surrounded as he is by enemies and outraged in a thousand ways, as intolerable. He concluded by speaking of the possibility of his being compelled to go into exile, and exhorted his audience to endeavour to save Italy from such a disaster by uniting in energetic and courageous action to put an end to an intolerable situation, which neither he nor any of his successors could ever accept. The Italian pilgrims were attacked on Monday by a mob and four of them injured. The police made several arrests.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

MILLINERY—FASHIONS.

Messrs. JAY have received their Autumn Millinery from Paris. Ladies will see a great change in Millinery. The elegant Velvet Bonnets, trimmed with scintillating Jet trimming, are also copied in Crape and other materials for Mourning millinery.

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In addition to their usual Autumn collection of Lyons and other Foreign Novelties, LEWIS and ALLENBY have prepared the following articles of British Manufacture, which are now ready for inspection:

ENGLISH MOIRE ANTIQUE, Crystallised, Satins, Radium (Reversible SILK), Satin de Lyon, Ottoman (soft cord) Silks and English Surat.

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LEWIS and ALLENBY have a large assortment of BRADFORD GOODS and other British-made All-Wool Materials, suitable for useful Morning Dresses. Their Stock of these articles this season is larger and more varied than at any former period. All-Wool Heather Mixtures, Serges, and Plain Goods, from 1s. 6d. per yard.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Second October Meeting proved about the best that has ever been held at Newmarket, the interest being well sustained right up to the finish. On the Thursday, the much-talked-of Corrie filly at last made her appearance in the Newmarket Oaks, in which she took a 7lb. maiden allowance. The long course and a penalty naturally put such a bad roarer as Bal Gal quite out of court; but Perplexité, who ran so very moderately in the Epsom Oaks, was just able to give the Manton filly 7lb. and a head beating. This can scarcely be the real form of the daughter of Galopin and Corrie, and she was probably feeling the effects of her fall of the previous Saturday, still it appears doubtful if she is as good as she is supposed to be. The meeting of Bend Or and Iroquois in the Champion Stakes excited the keenest interest, and, contrary to general expectation, there were as many as eight runners, Scobell, Muriel, Fiddler, and others joining in. Iroquois was well beaten a long way from home, but Scobell ran so well that Bend Or did not catch him until they were half-way up the hill, from which point he gradually drew away, and finally won cleverly, though not easily, by nearly a length. The Russley horse was by no means at his best, as a very suspicious-looking fore leg must have given his trainer a great deal of trouble, and the form displayed by Iroquois was far too bad to be true. Of course, this race drew marked attention to the claims of Scobell for the Cambridgeshire next week, in which he will meet Bend Or on 10lb. better terms, and certainly ought to beat him. There was some wonderfully close betting between Chippendale and Petronel in the Queen's Plate, and, though the second in the Cesarewitch seemed to be winning easily at the distance, he did not relish the hill, and, refusing to struggle, allowed the Duke of Beaufort's colt to score a clever victory. St. Marguerite made a shocking example of the dark Patience in the Breyer Stakes; and then Fordham scored his third victory during the day on Barbe Bleue, in a Maiden Plate.

Iroquois came out like a giant refreshed in the Newmarket Derby on the Friday, and had no more trouble in giving Ishmael 7lb. than Foxhall had in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes; Lord Chelmsford, who was sold to Mr. Rothschild just before the race, performed so badly that all the money that has been invested on him for the Cambridgeshire appears hopelessly lost. The fielders had a turn in the Prendergast Stakes, as Berwick, a son of Tibthorpe and Belladrum, managed to defeat a very hot favourite in Shotover, and then Sing Song (8st. 8lb.) gave further proof of her excellence in a Juvenile Plate. Amongst the nine that finished behind her were some fair winners in Our John (7st. 12lb.), Marquesa (6st.), Emmeline Marcia, (7st. 5lb.), Canzonette (6st. 13lb.), and Rount (6st. 2lb.); but, though they all received more or less weight, none of them could make Sing Song gallop, and we should like to see her opposed to some of the crack two-year-olds of the season. Scobell was all the rage for the Great Challenge Stakes, neither Peter nor Charibert having many backers; indeed, the appearance of Sir John Astley's famous "kicker" showed that he had lately been indulged with a much-needed rest. Neither of the old horses were dangerous for a moment, and Nellie beat Scobell so easily that the two-year-old form of this season must be unusually good, whilst Tristan was only a head behind Prince Soltykoff's rather unlucky colt. Of course, after this race, Scobell did not hold his position in the Cambridgeshire quotations, for which race Tristan appears to possess quite as much chance as he does.

The annual golf-match for the championship, which is played alternately at St. Andrew's, Musselburgh, and Prestwich, was brought off recently at Prestwich. The weather was very stormy and wet, and therefore good scores were impossible. Eleven couples competed, and the game consisted of three rounds, of thirty-six holes. Robert Ferguson, of Musselburgh, stood first, having made the three rounds in 170 strokes, thus securing the championship. James Anderson, of St. Andrew's, who gained the trophy three years ago at Prestwich, was second with 173 strokes, and E. Cosgrove was third with 177.

Major Poyntz, Head Constable of the borough of Nottingham, has been elected Chief Constable of Essex, in succession to Admiral M'Hardy, who retires. There were 122 candidates.

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HOME NEWS.

The annual display of chrysanthemums in Finsbury Park is open to the public on and after to-day (Saturday).

The will of the late Mr. John White, of Arddaroch, has been proved in Scotland, and the personality sworn under £900,000.

The late Lord Advocate of Scotland on Tuesday presented his commission to the Session Court at Edinburgh on his appointment to the Scottish Judicial Bench, and, after the usual probationary trials, took his seat as Lord M'Laren.

On Monday the third annual exhibition and market of machinery and appliances used by brewers, maltsters, distillers, and wine merchants, was opened in the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

On the retirement of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, at the end of this month, the present Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Sir C. Elliot, will fill the vacancy; the Controller of the Navy, Sir Houston Stewart, succeeding him.

A meeting was held at Manchester on Tuesday for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Royal Infirmary of that city. Lord Derby, who presided, commended the work of the institution, as shown by its results, as being worthy of public support.

At a meeting at the Mansion House on Tuesday, presided over by the Lord Mayor, resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of establishing telegraphic communication between lighthouses and light-vessels and the harbours and life-boat stations round the British coasts.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the second week of October shows an increase of 2774 in the number of paupers over the corresponding week of last year, the figures being 87,265, and 84,491 respectively. The indoor paupers are returned at 49,574, and the outdoor at 37,691. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 966.

A supplement to the October number of *Scribner's Magazine* has been issued, embodying particulars of the rise, progress, and position of the magazine after eleven years' circulation. It now enters into a new phase of life, under the title of the *Century Magazine*, the first regular issue of which under its new name will begin with the November part.

The annual conference of the executive council of the United Kingdom Alliance, held on Tuesday at Manchester, was attended by over 2000 delegates. Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave an encouraging account of the progress of the alliance, and resolutions in furtherance of its work were adopted. A great public meeting was held in the evening, Mr. E. S. Howard, M.P., presiding.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an announcement that the Queen intends to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain, now Brevet-Major W. J. Vouder, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Captain, now Major A. G. Hammond, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant W. H. G. Cunningham, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lance-Corporal Sellar, of the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), for gallant conduct in Afghanistan.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Mr. William Henry Burt, of Devizes, for gallant services in removing gunpowder from a house on fire.

At the Westbourne Park Institute on Monday evening Professor Morley gave the first a course of four lectures to a large audience on "Shakspeare and the ethical construction of his plays."

In London last week 2550 births and 1460 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 27 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 11, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 22 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 66 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 33 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 26 from diarrhoea, 3 from dysentery; and not one either from typhus fever or from simple cholera; thus, 231 deaths were

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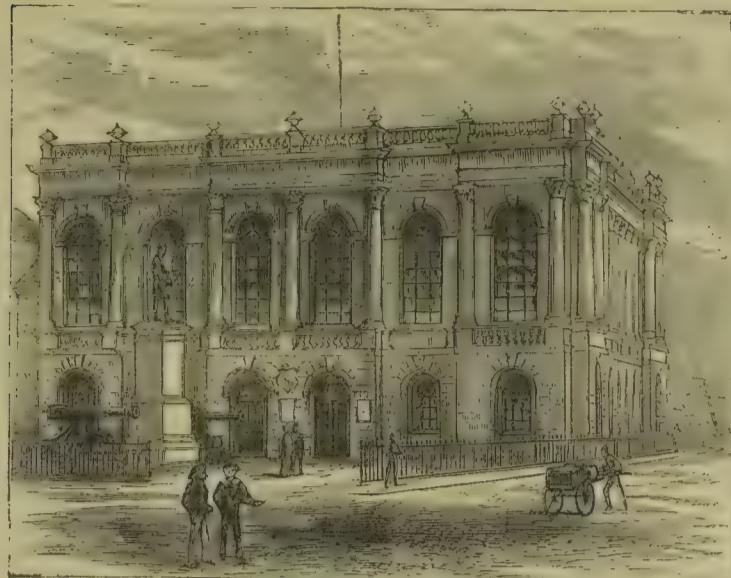
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THE MAYOR OF SWANSEA.



SWANSEA TOWNSHALL.



MR. F. A. YEO,
CHAIRMAN OF THE SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUST.



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A SWANSEA MILK-SELLER.



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THE ROYAL VISIT TO SWANSEA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have this week visited the town of Swansea, upon the occasion, which took place on Tuesday, of opening the newly constructed East Dock for the accommodation of a larger class of steam-ships in that rising commercial port. Some account of Swansea and its neighbourhood, with a series of Sketches, appeared in the Number of this Journal published on Aug. 28 last year, during the Congress of the British Association held in that town. Swansea and Cardiff are the two chief maritime outlets of the immense mineral products—coal and iron, and copper, at Swansea, of the great South Welsh county of Glamorgan, comprising the rich Taff Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, Aberdare, Vale of Neath, and Swansea or Tawe Valley districts. The rivers Tawe and Neath flow into the Bristol Channel at Swansea Bay, opposite the North Devon coast, and this bay is sheltered from the westerly gales of the Atlantic by the Gower peninsula, an interesting piece of land with picturesque scenery and romantic historical associations. The shores of the bay, from Oystermouth and the Mumbles Head all round to the western coast, are backed with fine bold hills, often wooded and green; but the natural beauty of the prospect has been defaced by the unsightly buildings and incessant smoke of metal-working factories. Briton Ferry, at the farther side of the bay, is the outlet of the Vale of Neath. The directors of manufacturing industry at Swansea do not confine their work to the native iron, but import large supplies of various metallic ores, tin, zinc, speleer, nickel, lead, and copper, from distant countries. The Swansea Vale, Landore, and Morriston establishments, carry on their operations upon a great scale, and many thousands of people are here employed. There is also a large export of coal and pig iron from Swansea, as well as of iron plates, rails, castings, and machinery. The total of exports from Swansea last year was 1,333,000 tons, and of imports, 648,000 tons; and the number of vessels that came to the port was 5366, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 900,000 tons. These figures show a very great increase, compared with preceding years; and the average size of the vessels, and proportion of steamers to sailing-ships, have been much increasing. The Swansea Harbour Trust, of which Mr. F. A. Yeo is Chairman, has constructed, within thirty years past, works of great importance. Swansea Harbour in 1849 was simply a tidal harbour formed in the old bed of the river Tawe, whereon vessels lay aground at low water. Between the years 1860 and 1861 the North and South Docks were completed, and by 1863 were connected with the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and Midland Railways, as well as with the various branch lines of railway to the Welsh coal-fields. The North Dock, opened in 1852, covers 14 acres, with a lock 56 ft. by 100 ft., and a depth of 25 ft. of water over the sill at spring tides. The South Dock, opened in 1859, is a trifle larger, being 18 acres in extent, with a lock 300 ft. long, entrance-gates 60 ft. wide, and the same depth as its neighbour. The new East Dock, which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday, was commenced in 1879, and will be ready for traffic in three months from the present time. Only two years and a half will thus have been occupied in making this important addition to the dock accommodation of Swansea. The East Dock presents a water area of twenty-three acres, having a length of 2320 feet, a breadth varying from 500 to 340 feet, and a depth of thirty-six feet. The outer sill of the lock will have thirty-two feet of water in ordinary spring tides. At first this depth was not projected, but the increasing dimensions of ocean-going vessels rendered the addition necessary at the present time. A half tidal basin, with entrance and gates, will be added at some future period. The work has been designed and executed under the direction of Mr. James Abernethy, C.E. The entire cost will be at least £300,000. Some of the Swansea people would have preferred that the opening should not take place till next summer, but it was otherwise ruled. Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, M.P., laid the first stone on March 31 of last year, and the works have been pushed on at high speed. A large dry dock, opening from the main dock, will be proceeded with at once. The most finished appliances for working the docks and ministering to the particular shipments of the port are provided. When the new dock is completed Swansea will have a lock 100 ft. longer than any other in the Bristol Channel. The financial prosperity of the Harbour Trust is additional warrant for the expenditure. Between 1855 and the end of last year there accumulated a surplus of £80,966, all spent, or being spent, upon productive works. The Swansea Harbour Trust, however, is an offshoot of the town municipality of Swansea. The profit realised from Swansea Harbour is so great as to make larger towns regret that they have not docks organised on a similar principle. The light on the Mumbles Head is maintained by the Swansea Harbour Trust without charge to shipping, and the entire business of the harbour would seem to be very prosperous. A dock for long and deep ships was required, and the Harbour Trust, by its surplus and borrowing powers, has created this at once. In the working of Swansea harbour, vessels of lighter tonnage will now have two docks to themselves, with an outer tidal basin, leaving the East Dock to the largest ships.

Singleton Abbey, which was placed by its owner at the disposal of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Swansea this week, is the property of Mrs. Vivian, widow of the late Mr. John Henry Vivian, M.P. for Swansea, who died in 1855, and mother of Mr. Henry Hussey Vivian, M.P. for Glamorganshire, the head of the Hafod Copperworks at Swansea, one of the most important local manufacturing concerns. Mr. H. H. Vivian's own separate residence is Parkwern, adjacent to the grounds of Singleton, which is situated on the beautiful western shore of Swansea Bay, towards the Mumbles and the ruins of Oystermouth Castle, and on the road that passes on farther around the seacoast of Gower, described in a former notice. Singleton Abbey is a mansion in the Elizabethan style, built by the late Mr. Vivian, and the park and pleasure-grounds are delightful. The house is not large, but it is a charming residence, and rich in ancient carvings, tapestries, family portraits, Dresden china, and old armour. The Prince of Wales and the Princess had a fine suite of rooms with the oak-room as bedroom, in which the furniture was of finely-carved black oak. The Princess's boudoir was of pale blue silk damask, with which even the walls were covered. From their rooms the Royal visitors could look out upon a glorious park of some four hundred acres, with views of the bay and the Mumbles beyond, and in another direction upon the bold hills on which the picturesque ruins of Oystermouth Castle are situated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Swansea on Monday evening, a little before seven o'clock, having stopped in the afternoon, on their journey from London, to lunch with Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Glamorganshire, at Margam Abbey, near Pyle. Their Royal Highnesses had left London about eleven o'clock. At Singleton Abbey they were the guests of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., a select party having the honour of dining with their Royal Highnesses. On Wednesday morning they left Singleton shortly after eleven o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under the command

of Lieutenant Shaw. The Royal party consisted of, in addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Lady Macclesfield, Sir D. Probys, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Northbrook, Lady E. Baring, Lord Aberdare, Lord Emlyn, Lord Kensington, and others. The route was by way of Sketty-road and Walter-road, at the top of which a large covered dais had been erected for the ceremony of presenting an address of welcome from the town. Here the band of the dragoons played "God Save the Queen," on the approach of the Royal carriages, and a halt was made. Their Royal Highnesses, amidst enthusiastic cheering, were received by the Mayor and the magistrates, accompanied by the Aldermen, Councillors, and Town Clerk, and were conducted to the dais. The Town Clerk read an address, which was afterwards handed to the Prince, stating that it had long been the desire of the people of Wales to be honoured with a visit from the Prince of Wales, and to have the opportunity of expressing their loyalty and affection to the Queen and every other member of the Royal family. The Prince, in a few brief remarks, expressed the delight it afforded him and the Princess to visit the Principality. Their Royal Highnesses then re-entered the carriage, and the procession moved on to the commencement of the High-street, where the Freemasons of South Wales had assembled in large numbers, and in full Masonic attire. Here the Provincial Grand Master of the Eastern Division of South Wales, Sir George Elliot, M.P., presented the Grand Master of English Freemasons with an address of fraternal welcome on his Royal Highness's first visit to South Wales. The address referred to the interest taken by the Prince in Freemasonry, which had shed fresh lustre upon the ancient and honourable institution. The Prince made a suitable reply, and the procession then moved, amidst deafening cheers, through High-street and Wind-street, to the Docks, which were reached shortly before one o'clock. Here the Royal party embarked in the yacht Lynx, which proceeded seaward towards the harbour entrance and bay. On reaching the New Docks they disembarked, and were received by Mr. Yeo, the chairman, and trustees of the harbour, and were presented with a third address. The Royal party then descended into the lock, and inspected the masonry, gates, and machinery, after which the Prince lifted a sluice and admitted the water, declaring the docks open, the Princess of Wales at the same time breaking a bottle of champagne and naming the Prince of Wales Dock. A luncheon afterwards took place, followed by a march-past of Volunteers, after which the Royal party returned to Singleton, and attended the Mayor's ball at the Music-Hall in the evening. This ball was to have taken place in a grand temporary pavilion, erected by the Mayor of Swansea, Mr. John Jones Jenkins, at his own private expense, in the grounds of his residence. Unfortunately, the great storm of the Friday before had entirely destroyed this handsome structure, as well as several of the triumphal arches and other decorations of the town. Notwithstanding such accidents, the local festivities upon this occasion, favoured by the bright and sunny weather of Tuesday, proved entirely successful. During the ball given that night at the Music-Hall, there was a special performance at the theatre, commencing about midnight; and there was a great display of fireworks, and bonfires on the neighbouring hills.

A portrait of the popular Mayor of Swansea, who exerted himself with unspared energy and liberality to do the honours of the town, is presented in this week's paper, and likewise one of the Chairman of the Swansea Harbour Trust. These portraits are from photographs by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. Our larger Illustrations give complete views of the harbour and docks, and of the new dock as it lately appeared while still in process of construction. Swansea Townhall, and Singleton Abbey, are the subjects of two of our Engravings; and the remaining Sketches will give a notion of the peculiar dress of the rustic Welshwomen frequenting the town. The Princess of Wales on Tuesday was struck by their appearance, and two of them were called up beside the Royal carriage for particular notice.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HYTHE AND FOLKESTONE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkestone, on Wednesday week, to bestow their countenance on some considerable works of local improvement. There was, first, the opening of the new embankment or sea-wall, more than a mile in length, forming a Marine Parade, between Hythe and Sandgate. Later in the day, the Prince of Wales performed the ceremony of laying the first concrete block of the new harbour at Folkestone, to be constructed by the South-Eastern Railway Company.

The Hythe and Sandgate Embankment, or the Hythe Marine Parade, which adds greatly to the attractions of that salubrious place of seaside resort, has occupied two years and a half in its construction. Sir John Coode has been the consulting engineer, Mr. H. B. James the constructor, and Mr. H. D. Good the resident engineer for superintendence during the operations. The wall, which is of concrete faced by Kentish rag, and strengthened at intervals of twenty feet by counter-forts, has a length of about 6000 ft. It is 8 ft. wide at the base and 4 ft. at the top, and has a depth of 19 ft., in some places 22 ft. The asphalted promenade of which it is the bulwark measures 20 ft. across, while the roadway beyond it, already finished to the like width, will ultimately be 80 ft. broad. Three-quarters of a million cubic yards of shingle have been lifted from the foreshore to form the road and promenade. It completes a line of five miles along the coast to the west of Folkestone, with an uninterrupted and commodious carriage-drive all the way. The Seabrook Estate Company purchased about 500 acres of land with the intention of developing it, and have laid out this parade to add to the natural charms of the town as a residence. We present views along the new embankment in the two opposite directions, and one of the scene on the Marine Parade, in front of the Seabrook Hotel, when the procession with the Prince of Wales went past.

At Folkestone the increasing demands of trade and commerce have rendered necessary a large extension of harbour accommodation. The present greater and lesser basins, not more than twenty acres in extent, have proved inadequate for the Channel steam-boats of the South-Eastern Railway Company, to say nothing of the coal and timber traffic and the rapidly-developing fish trade. Fishermen along the coast east and west may have access by Folkestone to the markets of London and Paris, the land and marine service of the South-Eastern Railway rendering it easy to supply the tables of the two capitals with reasonably fresh fish. The most important consideration, however, is that of improving the passenger service between London and Paris, via Folkestone and Boulogne. The "tidal train" service now does the journey in about nine hours. With the minor improvements, proposed to be completed within a year, the neces-

sarily varying times of the tidal service will be superseded by a fixed service, enabling the passenger to leave either capital at ten o'clock in the morning, and to arrive in the other at six in the evening. To this end, the existing harbour of Folkestone will undergo improvements, corresponding ultimately with those undertaken by the French Government at Boulogne. As the coast at Folkestone is exposed to the full force of the Channel "sou'-westers," the extension works take the form of two curved breakwaters, 2000 ft. and 2800 ft. long, which, projecting, the one from the western side of the harbour station, the other from the headland to the eastward, known as Copt Point, will embrace an area of nearly 150 acres. The harbour so formed will have an entrance 500 ft. in width, and a depth at low water of 27 ft. Within this spacious enclosure will be constructed a new pier, or rather an extension of the present pier, 150 ft. in length, upon which the trains will run, so as to set down their passengers alongside the steamers. The ample room thus afforded for the shipment both of passengers and luggage will, no doubt, tend to shorten the disagreeable delay which every traveller experiences in transferring himself and his belongings from the train to the steamer. So much for the immediate results anticipated from this improved harbour accommodation. Indirectly, it may be expected to promote the trade of Folkestone. The residents of Folkestone will also have the advantage of an airy promenade on the western arm of the breakwater, which, like its neighbour, will be about half a mile in length. Mr. Francis Brady is the engineer of these works, which will be executed within five or six years, at the cost of the South-Eastern Railway Company.

The visit of the Prince of Wales was looked forward to with great interest in the three towns of Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkestone, and extensive preparations to welcome his Royal Highness were made in the shape of triumphal arches, gay banners, streamers, and floral decorations. The Prince of Wales arrived at Hythe soon after midday by special train, and there met with the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Sydney, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Lord Brabourne, Mr. John Shaw, and several directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, also the Dean of Canterbury, who joined the train at Ashford. On alighting at the Hythe Station, his Royal Highness was received by the Mayors and combined Corporations of Hythe and Folkestone. The whole party, with a number of invited guests, then entered carriages, and, in a procession nearly a mile long, drove to Folkestone Harbour, taking the new parade on the way, which was thus formally dedicated to the public use. Along its whole length the route was lined with spectators, who cheered or waved their handkerchiefs as the Prince went by. The procession was accompanied by two of the Channel steamers of the company—the Alexandra and the Albert Edward—both carrying a host of invited guests, to whom the long line of carriages, with the flags and spectators, must have presented a novel and pretty sight. The drive would have been very agreeable, but, unfortunately, just as the procession reached Folkestone, there was a heavy shower of rain. The procession moved in the following order:—The Mayors of Hythe and Folkestone; the chairman, directors, and officials of the South-Eastern Railway Company; the directors of the Seabrook Estate Company; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the members of the Corporation of Hythe; the members of the Corporation of Folkestone; the chairman and members of the Sandgate Local Board; and the invited guests. Local volunteer corps formed guards of honour at different points, and the same office was performed at the harbour by a detachment of the Coast-guard. Military bands also were in attendance at Hythe and Folkestone.

The ceremony at Folkestone harbour was of a very simple character. The spot selected for this was the extremity of the new pier, where it was arranged that his Royal Highness should lay the first block of concrete. Alighting at the harbour station, the company walked along the pier to this point, and grouped themselves around it. The concrete block, at a given signal, was then lowered into its bed, and his Royal Highness completed the ceremony by depositing in a crevice a silver box containing coins and newspapers, and plastering it over with a golden trowel. No speeches were made, and the necessity even for an explanation of the works was to some extent obviated by a line of puns which clearly marked the sweep of the proposed breakwater. At the conclusion of the ceremony their Royal Highnesses and a select company lunched privately at the Pavilion Hotel. They then drove to Shorncliffe station, where the special train was in readiness to convey them back to London. In the evening, the chairman and directors of the South-Eastern Railway entertained the Mayors and Corporations of Hythe and Folkestone and others at the Seabrook Hotel, Hythe.

We have to thank Major A. Moberly, of Tynwald, Hythe, for the three sketches we have engraved.

THE GREAT STORM OF WIND.

A storm of wind, seldom equalled in violence and long continuance, passed over the British Islands on Friday week, beginning on the Thursday night, with a heavy fall of rain, but through the greater part of the next day accompanied with bright and clear weather. Its direction varied around a centre of atmospheric depression in the south of Scotland, causing severe north-easterly gales in North Britain, north-westerly in Ireland, and very strong westerly and south-westerly gales in most parts of England and Wales. The south of England, and especially the country a hundred miles round London, with the metropolitan district itself, seem to have felt its extreme violence; and a vast amount of damage has been done to buildings and plantations, while many persons, in different parts of the country, and a few in London, lost their lives from various injuries. Much loss has also been occasioned to shipping on all our coasts, and in some wrecks of considerable magnitude are reported. The gale subsided on the Friday afternoon; but its effects were not fully known till Monday, as many lines of telegraph had been interrupted. We present Sketches of a few incidents of the havoc it caused in and near London and up the valley of the Thames. The direction of the wind here was from the north-west, at least during the greater part of the day; while on the south coast, at the Isle of Wight, it blew from the south-west, and at Oxford more directly from the west, but gradually shifting to north-west. It seems, indeed, to have been a revolving storm, or cyclone, of vast circumference, having a diameter of not less than two hundred miles, covering nearly the whole of England, and connected with more extensive atmospheric disturbances beyond.

The tide, and the ordinary current of the Thames were in some degree checked by the force of the wind, so as to diminish the volume of water in the river. This, at two o'clock in the afternoon, presented a very curious spectacle. In many places it appeared to resemble a narrow and shallow stream. The tiers of barges on the Surrey shore, which extend half-way into the river, were lying up high and dry. The Rainbow gun-boat, off Somerset House, was aground, and canting over to the Surrey shore. All the way from Blackfriars to the Temple Stairs it was possible to walk along under the Embankment, the tide not coming to within several feet of

the foundation. From the Temple the shore was visible under the Embankment to Waterloo-Bridge, and thence to Charing-cross and Westminster. The floating fire-engine off Southwark Bridge was aground; and in what outsiders have generally looked upon as the very centre of the river, and where they are accustomed to imagine a great depth of water, little islands appeared. All along the shore people gathered, searching for prizes, and various were the "finds" brought to light. Below London Bridge the aspect of affairs was equally strange, the tiers of large ocean-going screw-steamer moored off Rotherhithe and Bermondsey being mostly aground. The ship Star of Persia, berthed in the South-West India Dock, and with no cargo on board, parted her stern moorings and went over on her beam ends, resting on barges and against the ship Benvenue. She had no water in her, and did not take any damage. In the afternoon the gale raged with terrific violence through the dockyards, many of the wayfarers being hurled down and blown along by the wind. A good deal of shedding belonging to different shipping firms was blown down, and great destruction of property took place.

The destruction of buildings in London, beyond that of chimneys, windows, and a roof or a wall here and there, was less than at first supposed. A large unfinished structure in Shoreditch, belonging to the goods station of the Great Eastern Railway, lost one of its gable ends, but the workmen happily were absent. The top storey of a house at the upper end of Old Burlington-street, Regent-street, the Burlington Arms, was completely blown off, falling into the street below, and smashing a four-wheeled cab that was standing at the door. The cabman had fortunately left the cab, and no person was hurt. A wall in Lambeth was blown down, and two inmates of an adjoining house were severely injured. In another instance, a cabman standing on the rank opposite the George Inn, Haverstock-hill, was killed by a tall tree falling suddenly upon him, other cabmen and a policeman having a narrow escape. Two or three women and children were killed by falling chimney-pots and tiles. In Charles-street, Goswell-road, part of a tall chimney-shaft, belonging to Mr. J. H. Hancock's India-rubber factory, fell into a building occupied by Mr. Wickes, rag-merchant, where a number of young men and women were employed in sorting rags. Two of them, Henry Nobes and Rose Tyler, each seventeen years of age, were killed, and five were seriously injured.

The gale was destructive in its effects upon the trees in the Metropolitan Parks. Some were uprooted, and all were nearly stripped of their autumnal foliage. In Hyde Park, as the gusts of wind succeeded each other, the air appeared to be darkened by thousands of flying leaves. The Serpentine was a miniature sea, heaving foam and spray against the banks. Close by Rotten-row an immense elm was prostrated on the wide path, the roots having been snapped short off all round. Hard by another gigantic tree was broken off in the middle of the stem. Towards mid-day a number of trees succumbed to the fury of the storm in the Parks and Kensington Gardens. A child four years old was killed in St. James's Park by the fall of a tree. In Hyde Park a little girl was struck by a falling bough, and had both legs broken. Several persons sustained severe contusions from the flying branches. In Greenwich Park twenty-three large trees, principally elms, were blown down, and about the same number of small trees. From St. Mary's Gate to the Broad Walk six large elms were down, and in the Broad Walk itself one large elm completely blocked the way. It was in the Green Walk, a little to the east of the Royal Observatory, that the greatest damage was done. Within a space of 200 yards in circumference not a tree was left standing. There were lying about in a heap six elms and one large chestnut, the girth of whose trunk was not less than twenty feet at the base. At St. Michael's Church, Blackheath Park, eighteen feet of the top of the spire fell, carrying away in its descent a pinnacle and a large stone cross four feet high. Fortunately, it fell directly in front of the principal entrance; had it taken any other direction it must have gone crashing through the roof. The fallen spire, which was broken into several pieces, lay where fell, and was visited by hundreds of persons.

The damage to the glass in the galleries of the Exhibition buildings, at the Royal Albert Hall, and the Royal Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, was very considerable, scores of valuable plants in large pots outside the glass inclosures having been upset and damaged.

At Windsor, on the Castle slopes, which rise from the Home Park to the North Terrace of the Palace, and which contain some of the most secluded walks of the Queen's private grounds, irreparable injury has been done to many of the trees. From the noble chestnut, the tallest of the group near the north-western angle of the East Terrace, and which forms a prominent object in the landscape when seen from the dining-room, two of the limbs have been torn, and at a point between the George IV. tower and the library a splendid mountain ash some fifty feet high has been wrenched from the soil, and lies prostrate in front of the terrace. Further westward is a heap of shrubs likewise blown down, while the splintered portions of other maimed trees, extending from west to east through the slopes, mark the course taken by the hurricane.

In the Eton playing-fields several noble elms were uprooted, and others were broken asunder. An Eton correspondent furnishes the sketches of two of these regretted victims of the storm, now lying prostrate, one in the island, the other near the bridge.

The barrels of apples landed at Liverpool from America this autumn number 17,900.

The concluding meeting of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held on Thursday week at the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers—Mr. J. T. Smith, the president, in the chair. A visit to the Enfield Small-Arms Factory was paid in the afternoon; and in the evening the president of the institute gave a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum, which was largely attended. The last excursion in connection with the autumn meeting of this society was made yesterday week, when between 300 and 400 members went, by invitation of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, first to Newhaven, to inspect the works for the improvement of the harbour, and afterwards to Brighton.

At a weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week several important subjects were brought under consideration. A report from the Works Committee recommending the board to apply to Parliament next session for power to acquire for the purpose of a fish market a site in the principal railway termini north of the Thames was approved. A report recommending that the salary of Captain Shaw, the chief of the Fire Brigade, should be increased from £1000 to £1200 was unanimously adopted. With respect to the Thames floods, a report was presented expressing an opinion that the existing river wall would be sufficient, if movable dams were provided, for the prevention of floods above Westminster-bridge. The Works Committee were directed to report on the subject of improved communication between the north and south of London.

BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

Incredible as it may seem, it is stated on good authority that at few, if any, places of education in England are the pupils put through a systematic course of instruction such as *A Short History of India*: by J. Talboys Wheeler (Macmillan and Co.), affords an excellent means of imparting. It is to be hoped that teachers will lose no time in commencing a neglected duty; it is of the highest importance that they should make their scholars thoroughly conversant with the annals of India from the remotest period, and, if they want a text-book, here is the very volume for their purpose. It is not exactly an epitome of the larger work, of which the author has already published four volumes; it is, if his explanation have been properly understood, an almost independent production, based, of course, upon the larger and more elaborate history, which is not yet completed, but put together on a somewhat different plan, and brought down to a much more recent, indeed to the most recent, period. A more indispensable auxiliary for the use of schools it is scarcely possible to conceive, to say nothing of the vast mass of adults, whose schooldays are over, but to whom the history of India, with the exception of certain memorable incidents picked up from more or less fragmentary works and from the newspapers of the last twenty or thirty years, is a sealed book. That the volume will be found rather a hard nut to crack, until the author reaches the date at which the annals of British India begin, is not to be denied; but the trouble necessary to get at the kernel is quite worth while, and the reader will be amply repaid for it. Perhaps it may be thought that the dovetailing has not been very artistically accomplished, that the series of dissolving views representing the various phases of domination in India from the days of the hero Bhārata to those of the Empress Victoria are somewhat deficient in regular and easily apprehended sequence; but it is doubtful whether the subject admitted of a more satisfactory treatment in that respect. The work is divided into three parts, whereof the first is devoted to the history of Hindu India, the second to the history of Muhammedan India, the third, and naturally the largest, to the history of British India. Moreover, each part has its own special map or maps to illustrate the various periods into which the history is divided; and an elaborate index adds incalculably to the intrinsic value and usefulness of the work. Add to all this that the author has held under Government such positions as gave him unusually favourable opportunities of getting the very best and most trustworthy information, and it should at once be perceived that a perfect treasure has been placed by him at the disposal of teachers, students, and readers of all descriptions. When, however, he modestly declares of himself that, after years of experience and study, the further he advanced in the prosecution of his researches, the more astounded he became at his own ignorance, what shall be said of his readers who have had none of his advantages? Surely old and young will accept with reverence the store of knowledge he has collected for their benefit, and will sit disinterestedly, as it were, at his feet while he expounds to them what he has taught himself by much diligent labour about "the history of India and its civilisation," and about "the conflicts between opposite lines of policy laid down by different Anglo-Indian statesmen during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

The numerous class of persons who like to take their history in the form of short sketches and narratives will find *Tales from Indian History*: by J. Talboys Wheeler (W. Thacker and Co.), a little volume admirably adapted to their requirements. In it they will have "the adventures of Indian heroes and heroines in legends of love and war;" descriptions of the "village communities of India, their organisations and self-government;" examples illustrating "the results of caste, infant marriages, and other Hindu institutions and usages;" remarks explaining "the circumstances under which the British Government has been compelled at times to interfere in native principalities, or has been forced to annex territories like the Punjab and Burma;" guidance in tracing "the development of political relations between the British Government and native states;" something concerning "the foreign relations with Persia, Russia, Turkey, and China;" and, finally, a prospective view of what India may probably, or possibly, be when, in the "good time coming," which has been so very long coming, "the railway unites India with Europe, when every native prince, nobleman, or wealthy merchant sends his sons to be educated in an English University, and when representatives from India take their seats in one or other of the national assemblies at Westminster." This is a very pretty picture, commanding itself greatly to the fancy of persons who are of sanguine temperament, and far more pleasing, if not more likely, than the spectacle of an English exodus, forced or voluntary, from the land of the "coral strands." We shall, most probably, not live, anyone of us who are now living, to see the day when a noble Lord shall rise in the House to reply to the speech of "the noble Maharajah who has just sat down," but we can all of us enjoy the little volume in which so charming a scene is serenely anticipated. And for a graduated course of agreeable and instructive, deeply instructive, reading nothing better could very promptly be recommended than an ascending scale of perusal and study, commencing with this little volume, proceeding upward to the author's "Short History of India," and ending with the four volumes of brilliant scholarship in which he has told the "History of India from the Earliest Ages" down to the date of the dawning British empire. The reader will then be prepared and will probably wait with some impatience, bred of eager expectancy, for the four other volumes which the full account of the British empire in India is thought likely to occupy.

A somewhat laughable misuse of language in so learned, profound, and well considered a work as *The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon*: by Sir John B. Phear (Macmillan and Co.), is a little startling, when it makes its appearance upon the very first page of the "introduction;" but it certainly is laughable to be told in solemn, didactic fashion that "the human race at its commencement was in the lowest conceivable condition of civilisation." Such a word as civilisation is manifestly inapplicable altogether under the circumstances; and when, besides the misused term, the author proceeds to support his proposition by a sort of argument, the inclination to laugh is irresistible, and an apprehension arises of absurdities to come. But that apprehension does not last long; it soon appears that the reader will have to deal with an author of sound judgment and sensible utterance as well as extensive and peculiar information. Besides, it turns out that, of the three papers which form the main contents of the volume, one has already appeared in a periodical publication of repute, and another has been read before a society of more or less erudite personages for their instruction and enlightenment: each of them, therefore, has received the stamp, as it were, of considerable worth, and the third is the substance of notes which the author made from time to time, with much intelligence apparently as well as diligence, during a two years' residence in Ceylon. He is evidently, then, a Gamaelie, from whom the words of wisdom are to be gratefully and

unquestioningly accepted, however funny and worthy of "Simple Simon" may seem to be some of the observations he makes in his introductory essay upon the subject of prehistoric man. Of the supplementary appendix and glossary there is not much to be remarked, but they are both useful. The work may be said to be intended, in the main, to give a minute description of villages and village-life in Bengal and Ceylon, together with an explanation of the way in which the joint family grew into the village, and different proprietorships and gradations of respectability were established. Various sorts of land-tenure and taxation are also treated of in detail. It will be found interesting to compare what is stated about the four principal castes of the Hindus with what Mr. Talboys Wheeler says upon the same subject.

ART NOTES.

The Architectural Association will hold a conversazione on the evening of the 28th inst.

M. Guillaume, the sculptor, has been commissioned by the French Government to study the organisation of Schools of Art in England.

An exhibition, as complete as it is possible to make it, of the works of the great French painter Meissonier is to be held in Paris next year.

A Committee has been formed at Leipsic for the organization of an International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts to be held in that City. The programme includes a collection of examples of the progress of typography from 1450 to 1850; and a number of specimens of type, and wood, and metal engravings, together with all kinds of machinery used in connection with printing.

Last week the members of the Italian Academy of Sciences and Arts visited Pompeii, and new excavations were made in their presence which yielded many interesting things. Among the best were several amphoræ, on some of the largest of which was written the exact date of the extraction of the wine contained within, and on smaller ones the names of the wine. There were also found a bronze basin with two handles, three bronze vases, one with a handle and ornamented with a beautiful bas-relief inlaid with silver, representing Bacchus pouring wine from a pitcher into the mouth of a panther lying at his feet; a mattock and a well-preserved iron axe; an iron grating, probably belonging to a little window, and an earthen jar containing stucco.

The exhibition at the Mansion House, which was opened by the company of Turners on Thursday week, was brought to a close on Saturday last, when the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, distributed the prizes to the winners in the Egyptian Hall. The exhibition had been confined to turning in hard and soft wood, pottery, and metal; and it was stated that the workmanship was superior to that of former years. The Warden said they were glad to welcome exhibits from the pupils of the Cowper-street Middle-Class Schools. A visit paid by the Prime Minister to the Mansion House to inspect the exhibits was referred to with pleasure. The prizes were then distributed; the principal winners being Mr. J. S. Coulson, Kirkgate, Thirsk, who received the silver medal and freedom of the company and City for turning in wood; Mr. F. Nicholay, Russell-street, Haymarket; Mr. Nelson, Halton-road, Canonbury, who obtained a similar prize to the first-mentioned for his work in metal; and Mr. H. A. Alexander, Camberwell-road. Prizes were also distributed to amateurs.

EDUCATION.

A Scholarship of £300 has been presented to the Princess Helena College by Miss Mure, in memory of her parents.

The first stone of a high school for boys at Brookhill Park, Woolwich, was laid on Monday by the Lord Mayor.

The tenth series of Free Popular Lectures for Men and Women began at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, last Saturday night, by Mr. Thomas Dunman, the director of the science classes. His subject is "Atoms," and the chair was taken by Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.

Lord Granville yesterday week distributed the prizes to the students at the Dover College. His Lordship commended the institution as having all the advantages of youth and energy, and as being unfeignedly those objections which some persons considered to be attached to the older colleges.

Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., speaking at the St. Albans Diocesan Conference, advocated the systematic teaching, theoretically and practically, of habits of thrift to the pupils at the public elementary schools. He argued, also, in favour of the extension of the facilities now offered by the Post Office to small depositors of money.

Last Thursday Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., gave the second of a course of lectures on "Physical Geography" in Dr. Channing Pearce's Geological Museum, Brixton-rise.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his report on schools in Westminster, bears testimony to the popularity, as well as to the special value, of poetry exercises, provided they are wisely chosen. He notes with satisfaction the general disappearance from the class sections of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," which had come into fashion owing to a recommendation of the late Lord Lyndhurst. Some of the short pieces of Mrs. Hemans are recommended by him, on the principle that the poetry chosen should have "real beauties of expression and feeling such as children's hearts and minds can lay hold of." Mr. Arnold cautions teachers against passing over words not in common use, and cites an instance of the word "steed" not being understood by children in London schools of twelve years of age. In another school only one in a head class of thirty scholars was found to know what a "ford" is.

The Rev. C. Du Port, Government Inspector of Schools in Berks, Wilts, Surrey, and Oxfordshire, cites, among examples fairly illustrative of the lack of culture among many pupil teachers, the case of a girl who at the close of her apprenticeship, and when about to begin her training college career, thus wrote on the subject of history:—"The names Whig and Tory came into use in the reign of John. The political principles which they represent are these: 1st. Tory. The principles of the Tories are that the laws of the King or Queen be obeyed, and that the clergy shall be next to the bishops over the people, and as such be obeyed. The Whigs acknowledge no such power either in Church or State." A lad who had also reached the close of his apprenticeship as a teacher, being asked the meaning of some familiar lines from Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be, or not to be," answered:—"This passage means that when we are dead no dreams can disturb us then. By shuffling off this mortal coil means, by trying to get out of dying, which is impossible," &c.

The Lord Mayor has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, to be held at Exeter Hall on the 28th instant.



THE NEW EAST DOCK AT SWANSEA, OPENED ON TUESDAY BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OBITUARY.

MR. LYALL OF HEDLEY.

Mr. George Lyall of Hedley, Surrey, formerly M.P. for Whitehaven and Governor of the Bank of England, died on the 12th inst. at Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire, the residence of the Cave family, near Bristol. He was sixty-two years of age, the elder surviving son of the late Mr. George Lyall, of Finedon, Sussex, M.P. for London and sometime Chairman of the East India Company, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Edwards. He was educated at Winchester and Geneva, and filled several important offices. He was a magistrate for Surrey, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and a Director of the Bank of England, of which he filled at one time the post of Governor. From 1857 to 1865, he represented Whitehaven in Parliament on the Conservative interest. Mr. Lyall married first, in 1845, Eleanor Harriet, only child of the Rev. John Manley, and secondly, in July, 1855, Frances, daughter of Mr. Daniel Cave, of Cleve Hill, and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B.

REV. DR. LEIGHTON.

The Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, D.D., Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Canon of Westminster, died at All Souls' College, on the 13th inst. He was born July 2, 1806, the only son of Colonel Francis Knyvett Leighton, by Louisa Anne, his wife, daughter of St. Leger, first Viscount Doneraile, and belonged to the very ancient family of Leighton, of Watlesborough and Loton, in the county of Salop, on whose representative, Sir Edward Leighton, M.P. for Shropshire, a baronetcy was conferred in 1693. Mr. F. K. Leighton graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1828. He was afterwards elected a Fellow of All Souls', was successively Curate of Ilford and Rector of Harpsden, and in 1858 became Warden of All Souls' and Rector of Lockinge. In 1868 he was appointed Canon Resident of Westminster. From 1866 to 1870 he was Vice-Chancellor of his University. Dr. Leighton married, Feb. 23, 1843, his cousin, Catherine, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, and granddaughter of the first Viscount Doneraile, and leaves one son and two daughters.

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE.

Colonel John William Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., Madras Army, on the 8th inst., at Dehra Dun. He was born in 1833, eldest son of Major-General Willoughby-Osborne, of Hawford, in the county of Worcester, and entered the Indian army in 1850. He served through the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded at the action of Kureeah. For his services in India he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In 1860 he was made honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, and last year was appointed Political Resident at Gwalior. He married Laura, daughter of Mr. Charles John Shoubridge, of Richmond, Surrey. The Colonel's sister, Theresa, wife of A. Simthurst, Esq., J.P., of Rookwood, Chorley, died only one day before him, at Malvern, Worcestershire.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Right Rev. James Brown, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury, on the 14th inst. This esteemed Prelate was born in 1812, and had held the bishopric since 1851.

Colonel Andrew Jordaine Wood, J.P. and D.L., late Captain 15th Hussars, on the 9th inst., at Sydeney Place, Cork, aged seventy-eight. He was son of Mr. Andrew Wood, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was formerly Colonel Cork Artillery Militia.

Major Charles Heaphy, of New Zealand, V.C., on Aug. 3, aged sixty-three. He served in the war with the Maories in 1864, and received the Victoria Cross for bravery. The Major was youngest son of Mr. Thomas Heaphy, the first President of the Society of British Artists.

Mr. William Eastlake, Admiralty Law Agent and Deputy Judge Advocate to the Fleet, on the 12th inst., at Plymouth, aged sixty. He was a nephew of the late Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, and was himself a skilful painter in water-colours.

The Rev. Duke Yonge, of Puslinch, Devon, Rector of Newton Ferrers, in that county, on the 7th inst., aged fifty-eight. The family from which he descended is of considerable antiquity, and its ancestors, then of Lansdowne and Sturminster, Devon, had a grant of arms from Camden. Puslinch came to them by an heiress of the house of Upton.

The Rev. Ellis Walford, M.A., on the 11th inst., at his rectory, Dallinghoo, Suffolk, in his seventy-ninth year. He was the fourth son of the Rev. William Walford, Rector of Long Stratton, Norfolk, and graduated at Corpus College, Cambridge. He was twice married, and his eldest surviving son by his first wife is Lieutenant-Colonel Walford.

Mr. James Farrell, of Merrion-square, Dublin, and Roberts-town, in the county of Meath, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Farrell, of Merrion-square, the second son of Mr. James Farrell, of Moynalty, recently, in Paris. He was married, in 1861, to Gabrielle Geneviève Emile Georgine de Polignac, niece of Prince de Polignac, the ill-fated Minister of Charles X. of France, but leaves no issue.

The Rev. William C. Kinglake, M.A., Rector of Monkton, Somersetshire, younger son of Dr. Kinglake, of Taunton, only brother of the late Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, M.P. for Rochester, and first cousin of the author of "Eothen." He was born in 1807, and was educated at Eton, under Dr. Keate; at Laleham, where he won the especial regard of his master, the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby celebrity; and, finally, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took, on two occasions, the Chancellor's gold medal. Entering holy orders, he became, in 1838, Rector of Monkton, and gained distinction as an eloquent and able preacher.

Mr. Robert Raikes Currie, formerly M.P. for Northampton, on the 16th inst., at his residence, Minley Manor, near Farnborough. Mr. Currie, who was in his eighty-first year, was the second but eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Isaac Currie, of Bush Hill, Middlesex. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Middlesex, and also a magistrate for Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire, and Kent. Mr. Currie was for many years a director of the Sun Fire Office; and he was also a banker in London. In 1837 he entered Parliament, in the Liberal interest, as member for Northampton, and continued to sit as one of the representatives of that borough down to the general election of 1857, when he retired.

Raphael Monti, in London, on the 16th inst., aged sixty-three. A native of Milan, he studied sculpture under his father. Between 1838 and 1842 he resided at Vienna, and between 1842 and 1847 was occupied with several groups designed to add to the attractions of Milan. In the last-mentioned year he came to England, where his "veiled statue," executed at the instance of the Duke of Devonshire, elicited high praise. Returning soon afterwards to Milan, he gave his adherence to the popular party, and, in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard, was sent on a mission to the camp of Charles Albert. The war over, he again came to England, and from that time devoted himself to his art.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

PLEVNA (Exeter).—Your solutions have been duly acknowledged. Bear in mind that this column is prepared for press a week before the date of issue.

SOURCE.—We have not had an opportunity of referring to the file for the position mentioned in your letter.

W. J. E. (Dewsbury).—Your solutions are almost always correct. The suggestion shall be considered.

N. M. (Carrig).—We addressed a letter to you through the post some time ago stating that we had no objection to the withdrawal of your pr. blams.

J. T. C. (Acton).—We do not know of any chess club in your district.

H. N. (Bath).—You are right in your contention. There was a match played between Mr. Horwitz and the late Mr. Staunton in 1846. It was won by the latter with a score of 14 to 7, and three drawn games.

C. W. M. (Leeds).—Mr. Blackburne's portrait, with a brief account of his career in the chess arena, appeared in our issue of the 5th inst. You can obtain a copy through our publishers or any bookseller.

S. J.—Letter and problem received. We note that the latter requires amendment before publication.

T. M. P. (Secunderabad).—We shall publish one of your problems shortly.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from J. G. C. (Finsbury Park) and W. B. (Stratford).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1962 received from Mary C. Bone (Surbiton), Pierce Jones, H. Vickers, Cheltonian, W. H. Greenbank, H. J. Graat, John Perkins, H. Hampton, and H. P. Bone.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1963 received from J. A. B., "A Chiel," Jorgen (Copenhagen), Pierce Jones, John Perkins, H. Hampton, J. Alois Schmucke, Fire Plug, and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1964 received from Sudbury (Suffolk), E. L. G., F. Johnstone, Pilgrim, Dr. F. St. Hereward, Smut, Digamma, T. Cotman, Squire, Cant, Juvenis, James St. John, Balfour, S. J. Hickson, J. H. Symington, Lock, Mr. Shadforth, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Jones, S. Rumbel, Mr. Corr, John Perkins, F. G. Parsloe, R. J. Vines, S. Lowndes, B. L. Dyke, C. S. Cox, E. Casella (Paris), J. Junter, Junior, A. M. Colborne, Ben Nevis, H. K. Awdry, A. Kentish Man, C. Darragh, B. Gray, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, D. W. Kell, J. G. Anstee, W. Hillier, H. H. Noyes, R. Jessop, Aaron Harper, F. Ferris, L. Falcon (Antwerp), G. W. Law, R. Tweddell, T. Greenbank, C. Oswald, M. O'Halloran, J. Ainsworth, L. L. Greenaway, Otto Falder (Ghent), E. Elbury, J. Alois Schmucke, S. Farrant, and C. W. Milson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1963.

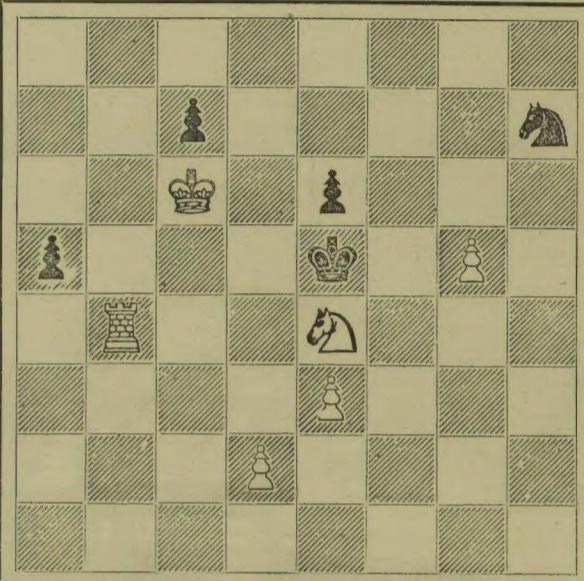
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt takes P P to K 3rd*
2. Kt to Q Kt 5th Any move
3. Kt, R, or B mates.

* If Black play 1. K takes R, then follows 2. B to Q B 4th (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1966.

By JOSEF HEERZELD (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

For the moves of the following well-played game we are indebted to the chess article of the *Trivet*, an illustrated paper published in Moscow. The game was played between M. HELLWIG, of Moscow; and M. Schabelisk, of Cracow.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (M. H.) BLACK (M. S.) BLACK (M. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd P takes B
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P K to K 2nd
11. Kt to K 2nd P to Q Kt 4th
12. B to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd
13. Q to Kt 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd
14. Kt to B 4th Kt takes Kt
15. B takes Kt P to K R 3rd
16. Q R to B sq P to Q R 3rd
17. K R to Q sq B to Kt 2nd
18. Q to Kt sq Q R to Q sq

The preceding moves on both sides are all "book;" and White, it will be seen, has no equivalent position for the two Pawns sacrificed.

19. P to Q R 4th Q to Kt 5th
20. B to K 4th
21. Better than 20. P takes P, to which Black can reply with 20. Kt takes K P, &c.

22. R to Q 4th P takes Q R (ch)
23. Q takes Q B takes Kt
24. P takes B Castles
25. P takes P P takes P
26. R to K 4th K to R sq
27. P to Q 6th A highly ingenious coup.
28. Q to Kt 2nd Q R to R sq
29. P takes P Q R to Kt sq
30. R to K 4th Q R to Q sq

If he had taken the Pawn, White would have continued with 28. Q to R sq, threatening mate and winning the Bishop.

28. Q to Kt 2nd P to K B 3rd
29. P takes P Q R to Kt sq
30. R to K 4th Q R to Q sq

The *Trivet*, in a note to this move (our ignorance of the Russian language prevents us quoting the others) gives the following variation:—

31. Q to K 2nd P to Kt 5th
32. R to K 6th P to Kt 7th
33. R takes Q R takes R
34. Q to Kt 2nd (ch) K to R 2nd
35. Q takes R B to Kt 3rd
36. P Queens P Queens (ch)
37. K to Kt 2nd Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
38. K to B 5th Q to Kt 8th (ch)
39. K to Kt 2nd, and wins.

31. Q takes Kt P B to B 6th

32. P to K B 4th, and White wins.

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28. Q to Kt 2nd P to K B 3rd
29. P takes P Q R to Kt sq
30. R to K 4th Q R to Q sq

The preceding moves on both sides are all "book;" and White, it will be seen, has no equivalent position for the two Pawns sacrificed.

19. P to Q R 4th Q to Kt 5th
20. B to K 4th
21. Better than 20. P takes P, to which Black can reply with 20. Kt takes K P, &c.

22. R to Q 4th P takes Q R (ch)
23. Q takes Q B takes Kt
24. P takes B Castles
25. P takes P P takes P
26. R to K 4th K to R sq
27. P to Q 6th A highly ingenious coup.
28. Q to Kt 2nd Q R to R sq
29. P takes P Q R to Kt sq
30. R to K 4th Q R to Q sq

If he had taken the Pawn, White would have continued with 28. Q to R sq, threatening mate and winning the Bishop.

28. Q to Kt 2nd P to K B 3rd
29. P takes P Q R to Kt sq
30. R to K 4th Q R to Q sq

The preceding moves on both sides are all "book;" and White, it will be seen, has no equivalent position for the two Pawns sacrificed.

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THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.

THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1880.

THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,
Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881,
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JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
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"Paris Nov. 4, 1878,
I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist.

"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead.

"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court
Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianoforte of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect.

"W. KUHN."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
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The French papers have been unanimous in their expression of admiration of these splendid instruments. The grandees especially have ennobled the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble manner of their enormous power, and the sympathetically voice-like quality of tone. The touch is so beautifully light, elastic, and certain, that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbe Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

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In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
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